TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874. NO. 3.

ASPIRATION.

If I could send to distant seas,
With spreading sails and kindly breeze,
The ship my fancy builds at ease—

If I could rear without the strain
And sweat that comes of loss and gain,
The castles I would have in Spain—

If I could lay all sin aside,
And take the Savior as my guide,
And have no other rule beside—

If cruel gain came not by stealth,
Across the current of my health,
To taint the life blood's precious wealth—

If I could claim the good and great,
Whose fellowship is rich estate,
And feel their friendly correlate—

Then life would pay its simple cost,
And hope the fame would not be lost,
Upon Time's ocean tempest-tossed.

But man hath cares and toil hath stings,
And riches takes upon them wings,
And labor only honor brings.

Alas! my ship lies on the strand,
My castles in the Spanish land,
Are built of rainbows on the sand.

EARLY DAYS AT PARK'S BAR.

BY A. W. BISHOP.

There never were, to all outward appearances, two more dissimilar individuals than my partner and I. He was a large, dark, uncouth, jovial, open-hearted, uneducated diamond in the rough. I, a lithe, unsocial, uncommunicative young man, of sandy complexion and fiery disposition. Educated for the bar, I started out in life with as bright a future before me as ever dawned upon an enthusiast. I entered into the profession I had chosen, with all the zeal of a hopeful, nervous temperament. A series of disappointments, treachery on the part of those I thought my truest friends, and violations of confidence, revealed to me the depravity of human nature and soured me toward mankind. To get away from civilization, more than to accumulate a fortune; I joined in the early rush of gold-seekers to the wonderful land of the Pacific. At Marysville, fate threw me into company with this man. Our opposite characters at once formed a union, as opposites will often meet and mingle. I admired his open, frank, rough honesty, so contrasted with the polished knavery of civilization. He saw in me a stripling for the protection of his strong arm—though protection was something I needed perhaps, less than himself.

Together we "packed our blankets" along the flowery banks of the Yuba, and drank of its pure waters, clear as crystal, but now so muddy and defiled with the debris of the thousand and one mining claims. Together we slept the first night, like brothers tried, beneath the protecting arms of the same sycamore, and watched the stars winking to each other in the cloudless sky. It was a new life and a new world to me, and although my companion was soon asleep, hours passed away before slumber sought my eye-lids. The place was so strange; the atmosphere so pure, cool and balmy and free from dampness; the heavens so clear and cloudless, it seemed like some fairy land of boyhood's reading; could it indeed be real, that I, thousands of miles from my home, from all the sacred endearments of my childhood, boyhood and opening manhood, lay there in the silence of the night, alone, with this uncouth stranger? When sleep came, it was sound and refreshing, and the light crept out of the east and over the Sierras into the valley, without waking me. My companion had the coffee boiling and the bacon frying, when I awoke, and as I rose up and took in the full sense of the morning and the situation, I received the following salutation:

"I say, stranger, seein' we're thrown together, as it were, and slept under the same blanket, pardners, as it wer, what name mought I be callin' you?"

Now up to this time, neither had asked the other his name, or from whence he came. Early Californians were not of the inquisitive class; not concerning a man's name or antecedents.

"Call me Sandy," I said, as I arose and approached the log on which he was sitting. "And now, what name shall I call you, my athlete friend?"

"Wal," said he, "they called me Kentuck, out there among the Rocky Mountains, and as I never went back on the State that giv' me birth, you might as well call me that, pardner."

"Very well," said I, "shall the firm be Sandy & Kentuck, or Kentuck & Sandy?"

"Let it be Sandy & Kentuck," said he, "for the head of the firm should be one with education. Now I don't know much about book learnin', but I can hit a bar's eye at a hundred paces with that ar rifle, e' I do say it," and he pointed to his long Kentucky rifle standing by the sycamore tree. "Sandy & Kentuck—well that suits me, pardner, and I reckon we understand each other, just as if we'd been partners for life. You come from the settlements, and have some cause—if I've got the right scent—for bein' riled in yer natur' 'ards the world.

I come from the Rocky Mountains and the wilds of New Mexico. My life has been on the outskirts and none of the pizen of civilization runs in my veins. I tuk a notion to you when I saw you in Marysville, an' I jist made up my mind to foller yer track, fur I see you were not the man to cross your trail fur to deceive him what put confidence in ye. Sandy—and—Kentuck! Wall, pardner, give us yer fist—I haint much education, as I told yer, and don't know much about writins' and sich like—but this is our agreement," and he took my hand in his great broad palm, and closed around it with an honest grip; and from that moment we were sworn friends, as true as if that friendship had been cemented by years.

In due time, we reached Parks' Bar, staked off a claim, as hundreds of others had done; "struck it rich," built us a cabin on the little flat at the foot of the hill, just back of the point where the river made a sudden curve, and we settled down to a miner's life.

Six months or more had been woven into the web of the past, when there came from Marysville another of those moral pestilences, a gambling institution, and opened at Madam Lize's. There was a new attraction to this "hell," which drew the miners from far and near. A woman dealer, and that woman young and good-looking, even beautiful. The other, a black eyed, good-looking sort of a chap, with a cold smile generally playing around his lips like a weird shadow, and the devil was in his heart, as anyone versed in the study of human nature could readily discover.

Kentuck became a fixture at this new gaming table, though frequently he had indulged but very little in the miner's besetting sin. But now his share of the dust was emptied each night in the gamblers' coffers.

One night, coming home at a late hour, and finding me awake, he said:

"Sandy, d'raps you think your partner is runnin' this business a little too hefty?"

I answered that "it was only Sandy & Kentuck during the day, and that it was none of my business how he spent his evenings."

"That all may do for talk," said he, "but the fact is, I know how a man of your eddication and refinements look at these things."

I answered that civilization had failed to cure mankind of the mania for gambling.

"Well, Sandy, it ain't the—what you-call it for just the gamblin'. I've bin yer pardner for mor'n three-quarters of a year, and plenty of gamblin' places to go to, but you know I didn't run on that ar trail. But, Sandy, I'm gummed if I can explain to you how it is now, or the curious feelin's I sometimes have; and to keep away from that ar gal, I can't!"

And he put in a big exclamation point with his huge fist, which nearly demolished our table.

"Good Lord, Kentuck! you're in love," said I; "and who would have guessed that you would have surrendered to the little god Cupid?"

"No, Sandy, that ain't it," said he. "Taint that kind o' feelin I've heard tell on—though I must say I know nothin' of the natur of the critter. But 'taint that. The fact is, Sandy, that woman jist carries me back to old Kentuck—more'n twenty years, Sandy—and I haint heard a word from thar for them twenty years or more. Sandy, did you have a mother?"

Without answering, I swung my legs out of my bunk, and sitting on the edge looked at him, and wondered whether the fellow was drunk or crazy. He, moralizing! Was I dreaming? There was a strange look about the man, and a strange light in his eye; and his great chest heaved with emotion; and the dim light of the candle served to give to the scene a wild aspect. I pinched myself to see if I was really awake; and finding such to be the fact, gave vent as follows:

"Had I a mother! What ails you, though, Kentuck? A double dose of Lize's snake poison must be firing up your blood and fuddling your brain. Or have you gone daft after that siren of—"

I saw the fire kindle in Kentuck's eyes; and checked myself before uttering the word that was on my tongue.

"I don't want to disturb your feelings, Kentuck, by any disagreeable remarks, but it occurs to me that you have suffered yourself to become swamped in love and pocket by a woman who deals the infernal game that wins your money, and not only your money but your good sense. You are infatuated, Kentuck—you would call it charmed—and you are made the prey of these gambling vampires.

"Look here, Sandy," said he, "I ain't much acquainted with your ways of civilization; I left all that when a boy a little more'n a dozen years old. I run away because I was flogged by the brute of a man who married my widowed mother. That mother was an angel, Sandy, though p'raps you wouldn't think so from the appearance of her booby son. There was one other, a sister jus' toddling round. Well, Sandy, what I'm afraid of is this—for more'n twenty years I hain't thought much about home, for, somehow, that woman jist calls up the scenes of childhood, and whether that woman is dead or alive, Sandy, I don't know; but her image is pictured here (striking his breast), tho' it took the light of that gal's eyes to bring out the pictur' like-like. But I spect this is kind o' foolish, Sandy; and you will think me a squaw, p'raps—so we will say no more."

He extinguished his candle and turned in, leaving me still absorbed in thought.

Another month passed; and still another, and each night found my partner at the gaming table, depositing his hard-earned dust in that infamous bank which neither declares dividends nor makes returns. He did not seem to care whether he lost or won—he watched the dealer more than the game. A strange intimacy had sprung up between the two, though little had passed between them—little to the general observer. The subject of that one night's conversation had never been renewed between my partner and I.

The winter rains had come. The hills and valleys were decked in green, and blooming in a variegated carpet of gaudy wild-flowers, such as only California and the tropics produce. It was in the latter part of the month of February, with its bright, balmy days, interspersed with sudden showers, and often heavy as they are sudden. Near our claim, the short bed of the river formed an eddy, where the waters circled round and round as if loth to leave the quiet pool. Here, when the river was high, collected waifs of all descriptions, washed down from the camps above and deposited upon the sandy bar; and when the river fell, there was left high and dry, pieces of boxes, boards, driftwood, occasionally a length of sluice box, old clothes, flotsam and jetsam.

For twelve hours the storm had beaten against our little cabin, and the winds had whistled mournful strains down its mud chimney. The Yuba began to swell and roar, and bring down its deposits of drift and debris.

Too stormy for work, Kentuck had taken himself to Old Lize's and the gambling table, where, in fact, he had taken up his quarters entirely of late, save during the hours of labor and the few hours devoted to sleep. I seldom visited the gambling hells and whisky shops, and my partner had been less communicative of late, so I was entirely ignorant of what transpired between him and her I considered his "flame," and knew very little of what was transpiring at the gambling headquarters.

The dismal day and more dismal evening I had spent pouring over one of Dickens' last incomparable works, which had found its way to this coast in the carpet bag of a newly arrived gold seeker, and of whom I had greedily obtained a loan of the book. That night Kentuck came home at an early hour for him—stating that the game had broken up early on account of the indisposition of the woman, who was out of sorts, and therefore had taken no part in the game during the evening. He turned into his bunk, but instead of quiet sleep, he rolled about in a state of nervousness very unusual for him. His gambling debauchery was certainly telling upon even his iron nerves and giant frame. Finally, he became so restless that I was convinced the man was unwell.

"Are you sick, partner?" I said, laying down my book and going to his side.

He drew a long breath, and, sitting up in his bunk, answered:

"Sandy, I may as well unairth myself to you, which I have wanted to do for some time, and to-night I couldn't stand it without unloadin'. But the fact of it is, I can't get at it like. Had I some of your eddication, and was only versed in the ways of the settlements, I might do it—but ther's the stick. Now, pardner, don't laugh at me, notwithstandin's what I say may seem foolish like. But, Sandy, I am led to believe—and good God, I'd sooner be scalped and tortured by the worst devils of the whole Apache tribe, than to know it to be so—that—now, pardner, understand that it is now, pardner, striking his breast, "that tells me what I swear, can't be true—no, no, it can't be so! with such a mother, it can't be!"

"What cannot be?" I asked, in a somewhat excited manner, for I began to think the fellow insane, and that I had a crazy athlete on my hands.

"I know this all seems strange to you, Sandy," said he, "my conduc. for the past few months has been somewhat strange to you, I can't deny. It seems strange to me, a dream, like. You remember, I reckon, what I told you a long time ago about this girl—woman—or, well, you know who I mean; how that she put all my thoughts on the back track and sent me off on a trail of memory, more than twenty long years, back to old Kentuck, to my mother and my—my sister, and how I couldn't help it, and what's more—I couldn't keep away from that gal. Well, of late, she has taken to me, and many is the hour she has talked to me, away from the crowd, and kinder drawed me out on pints of my life, till I just give her my whole biography. Then, sir, you ought to have seen the big tears that shone brighter than dew drops in the mornin' sun, in her two eyes; and she said how it reminded her of her life and misfortunes. Well, this thing went on till to-night, when she told me as how her man, him she called her husband, had left her yesterday mornin', and sent a note by Billy, the driver from Marysville, statin' that he had thrown off on her entirely. Now, what do you suppose said she? 'Kentuck, said she, I expect to leave this place to morrow; I want you to promise me one thing. Here is a package, inside of this one are two letters, one is for you, and one is for mother. I want you to promise me to take it to her yourself.' 'Where mought she be?' I asked. 'You will find the direction on the letter,' she said. Well, pardner, that package is in my waistcoat pocket, and it burns clear through to my heart, and sleep I can't, fur that gal's eyes are looking at me, all full of tears, as the sky is of rain; and they are the eyes of my mother, just as she looked more'n twenty years ago."

"Pardner," said I, "have you drank anything to night?"

"Not a drop," he answered.

It took me but a short time to mix a strong whisky toddy, from a flask I kept for emergencies and rainy days, and presenting it to him, bade him drink it to the bottom, for the late hours had been too much for even his strong nerves. I then told him to go to bed, and in the morning we would investigate the package and consult what further action to take; for I, too, felt a keen interest in the mysterious matter.

The potion had the desired effect, both slept until the rising sun peered into the only window of our cabin. I arose carefully, not to disturb Kentuck, and found the storm had spent its force, the heavens were clear, save banks of fog and vapory clouds piled up along the horizon, and the balmy air was exhilarating in the extreme. A fire was soon kindled, and our simple breakfast nearly prepared before my partner awoke; when he did so, the first thing was to feel for his packet, which finding, he seemed half disappointed, and rising said:

"Pardner, I was in hopes it was all a dream, but I find this part of it is real."

We ate our breakfast—or rather I ate, for Kentuck partook of but very little food—in silence, and leaving him to take charge of the "clearing up," I started for the claim to see what effect the rise in the river had made. A mist, half fog, was rising from the land and water, vapory incense to the god of day, whose bright rays were filling the valley with warmth and gladness, and it was not until I was within a few rods of the pool formed by the bend and eddy of the river, that I saw an usual waif had been thrown upon the bar. Among the drift was an object that made my blood rush back to my heart in a frozen stream. There was the body of a woman; and upon nearer approach, I found it to be that of the faro dealer. I turned back to the cabin, wondering what the effect would be upon my partner. I had gone but a short distance when he came out, and, as if divining something wrong, met me half way.

"Kentuck," I said, "the river has sent us a singular waif the past night."

The color left his face, his strong frame quivered with emotion, and the words choked in his throat, as he answered.

"Ah, Sandy, I dreamed it was so."

He knelt down beside the body and wept—that great, robust man wept like a child. Was the fellow really in love? It must be. Seeing the corner of a paper protruding from the pocket of the drowned woman, I took it out and found it addressed to

"Whoever finds my body, read!"

I carefully opened the wet paper and read:

Tired of life, I have sought death in the mad waters of the river. Whoever finds my body will give it a decent burial; and in my room at Madame Lize's at Park's Bar, will be found money sufficient to pay all expenses. All I possess I desire given to a man who goes by the name of 'Kentuck,' but whose real name is John Duncan, formerly of Kentucky. JULIA.

Kentuck seeing me reading, rose to his feet, and eagerly watched until I had finished. Anticipating his request, I read it aloud to him.

He clasped the dead girl in his arms, and sobbed, "Julia, my poor sister!"

The miners soon gathered about, and there were indications of organizing a Lynch tribunal for the purpose of hanging the remaining gambler, as a party to the crime of the girl's death.

"That's the word," muttered Kentuck; "vengeance!"

The remaining gambler made his appearance under the escort of two stalwart miners. Pointing to the dead girl, I demanded of him a full history of the affair.

The man was of true mettle, and did not quil before the angry scowls of the miners; nor did he wince when the grip of the strong hand of Kentuck was felt on his shoulder, with bloodshot eyes peering into his, and his lava breath scorching his cheek, as Kentuck hissed between his set teeth, rather than spoke:

"Stranger, talk to the pint for I'm desperate!"

"Gentlemen," said the gambler, "what I know of this girl and her man, my partner, that was, can be told in a few words. In fact, you know nearly as much concerning them as I do myself. I am a gambler by profession, and have been for years, but I deal a square game, and no man can say I won his money, other than fairly. Last spring, I was dealing in Marysville. That man, who was my partner here, was strapped. A lucky miner had burst his bank, and carrolled his traps. We had met casually, as men following the same profession will meet to exchange courtesies. As things were getting dull in Marysville, he proposed a partnership with me. We were to pack our traps and go to the mines; I to furnish the capital, and he to furnish his woman as dealer, which would draw the miners from far and near, and when once there, the luck of Faro Jennie, as he called her, would soon rake us in a fortune. This partnership was accepted, and this was our first and last field, and this the winding up of the partnership. Night before last Jack came to me after the game had closed, and informed me that he had business in Marysville, and would leave on the morning stage. I had no idea that anything was up, though I had noticed that Jack was more sullen and gloomy than usual, and sometimes I thought him jealous of this man you call Kentuck. Last night Billy, the driver, brought me a note from Jack, stating that he had left for good, and intended leaving the country; that his woman had thrown him, which was just what he wanted, and I could continue the partnership with her, or throw it up, as best suited me. I saw Billy hand this woman a letter at the same time. I saw she had been indulging in tears, but considered it was only the way of women, and that it would soon blow over. I did the dealing myself last evening, and saw little of this woman—in fact my friend here, whom you call Kentuck, can tell you more of her since day before yesterday than I can. This, gentlemen, is all I know of this woman or the cause of her death. And now I am at your service."

Kentuck placed his great hand on the gambler's shoulder and answered:

"Stranger, I believe you. I have watched your eyes, and they never went back on the words of your tongue. If a lie had been playin' thar, I should have discovered it."

"Now, pardner," said he, turning to me, "if you'll jist put things in proper shape, like, at the cabin, I'll bring the darling girl thar."

He took her up as tenderly as a woman would take her infant babe—exclaiming, "Ah! Julia, my only sister, I never thought 'twould come to this." He bore her in his arms as he would a child, her pale, cold face resting upon his shoulder, and her long dark tresses of luxuriant hair falling down his back. I prepared a couch for her on which she was laid, preparatory to the last rites of consigning the dust to the earth as it was.

There was a funeral; and we laid her away under the daisies, on the brow of the hill, back of our cabin.

Among the effects left by the betrayed girl, was a rudely prepared manuscript account of how she came to California and why. I give her history in as few words as possible. She met her betrayer while on a visit to St. Louis—fell in love—clandestine meetings were kept up—they became engaged—her friends most sternly and bitterly opposed the marriage—the result was, he pursuaded her to elope—went to New Orleans—marriage was put off from time to time—in a gambling row he shot his man, and was obliged to flee for his life—came to California, he still promising to marry her as soon as they reached a place of safety—he pursuaded her to learn to deal faro, and the result has been told.

Not a dollar of the money she left would Kentuck touch. I, however, gathered her few effects, putting them away out of sight. I found nearly a thousand dollars in dust which I put away, intending to send it to the girl's mother, without her knowing from whence it came.

The morning after the funeral Kentuck woke me at an early hour and rigged out for a journey.

"Where away?" I asked, rubbing my eyes, for it was hardly daylight.

"Pardner," said he, "I'm going for vengeance! The sixth shot big enough for we two—you know who I mean. I shall find him, though I have to search every gulch and every ravine, and follow every trail, and hunt every corner of the globe round. I shall scent him out, no matter how deep he may burrow."

We ate our last meal together with little talk. After which I took from its hiding place a belt well filled with dust, forced upon Kentuck. He accepted it with many protestations. We pressed each other's hands. I bid him God speed, and he was gone.

Spring gave way to Summer, and Summer to Fall. The Winter rains set in, and in due time the hills were again decked in their green carpets, variegated with beautiful wild flowers, such as the tropics and semi tropics only produce. While others followed off new mining excitements, I stayed by the old claim, satisfied to let good enough alone. The pioneers of the Bar left, one by one, and strangers came to take their place, until the population had almost completely changed, and the incidents of the year before were almost obliterated in the many new tragedies which had taken place, the result of the early chaotic days of California life. Not a word had I heard of my partner since he took himself away a year before.

One night I was awakened by a thundering at my cabin door. Opening it I encountered a man leading the bridle of a mule, which showed the effects of hard riding.

"Is yer name Sandy?" asked the stranger.

"That is the name I am known by," I answered.

"Well I did hit right just the first time. P'raps you've a partner?"

"I had a partner," I answered, "but where he is now the Lord only knows."

"That's jist where yere mistaken! for I reckon I know where he is, and that's what brings me here fur. You see, he jist put a gambler's lights out over at Ophir Diggings, and they're on the pint of stringin' him up, when he axed to have yer sent fur, as how you could explain matters, as how this ere gambler murdered a sister of his'n. So bein' a friend who had been on the tramp with him fur more'n two weeks, from camp to camp, I jist volunteered to hunt yer up, the court allowin' till Saturday fur yer to be projuced. Now, jist take this mule, and I'll look after things while yer gone—fur it would be a derned outrage to hang a man of yer pardner's qualities fur jist putting a gambler's lights out—and he been murderin' his sister!"

It took but a few minutes to prepare for my journey, and it was not long before I was mounted and galloping on my way to deliver Kentuck from the jaws of death.

I arrived at the point of my destination and reached the place of trial just as the prisoner was being brought in. I wormed myself through the crowd to a place near the raised platform of Judge Lynch. When the prisoner took his position, he was asked if his witness had arrived. Kentuck looked over the crowd half abstractedly—our eyes met—his face brightened, and in an instant I was at his side, and his broad palm was in mine; and he said:

"Just in time to clear me or see me swing. Well, I can't say as I care—a *great* deal which, only I'd like to fulfil that ar promise I made to Julia—and to jist look into my mother's eyes once more.

I responded to the demands of the Judge, a large raw-boned man, who had served in the capacity of a Justice of the Peace in the State from which he hailed, and consequently was elected to preside over all trials of this nature. I spoke as follows:

"May it please the Court, and gentlemen of the Jury, I am the man sent for, to not only testify in behalf of this prisoner, but to give a detailed statement of the whole sad proceedings which have led to this fatal catastrophe."

I then related all which had occurred in reference to the Park's Bar affair; read the statement left by the drowned girl; and warming with the subject, I drew a most vivid picture of the betrayal and ruin of this girl, which resulted in her sad death, and asked each man who had a loving sister, to take the case home to himself, and say in his own heart if he would not mete out vengeance to the villian who robbed his home! I was not long in stirring to a perfect furore in favor of a prisoner; and when I ended we were both borne in triumph to the nearest saloon, where everybody drank and shouted and hurrahed, until the Diggings was a perfect pandemonium.

For two days we remained at the Diggings, to show the people we were no cowardly assassins; and when the excitement had entirely abated, we returned to the Bar by stage. Arriving in due time, we found Kentuck's new friend gloriously drunk, occupying Kentuck's bunk, but everything in and about the cabin well taken care of.

Little remains to be told. John Duncan, alias Kentuck, soon prepared himself for a journey back to his old home to fulfil the promise made his sister. I divided with him my capital, amounting to several thousand dollars. The claim and cabin we gave to our new found friend, paid our devotions at the grave of the murdered girl, and left for San Francisco, where we arrived in season for the Panama steamer. Kentuck sailed the next day for the States, while I hunted new scenes in the crowded streets of the metropolis. And thus terminated the partnership of two as firm friends, but as complete contrasts, as ever went to make up the variableness of the world.

Five years passed away, and I strolled back to Park's Bar, to visit the scenes of my early California life. Hydraulic had taken the place of placer mining, and the face of the hills had all been washed away. The old cabin had been repaired, and a garden and fruit trees gave it a homelike appearance. I looked for the grave of the murdered girl, but was informed by an old miner that the body had been disinterred, placed in a costly casket, and taken East by a man who claimed to be a brother of the deceased, and from the description I knew it to be my old partner, Kentuck. He had returned for his sister, and conveyed her back to the home of her childhood, to sleep 'neath the weeping willows in the land of her birth.

A TALE OF HORROR.

The Cruelty of Which a Paris Mob is Capable.

Paris Cor. of the New York Times.

A most important trial is about to come before one of the tribunals of the Seine. During the late war, under the government of September, there were committed two of the most shocking acts of inhumanity and barbarity that it is possible to imagine. A peaceable citizen of Brittany was taken out and stoned, after which he was buried alive, and a *sergeant de ville* of Paris, was drowned in the Seine. There is an old saying that when one wants to get rid of his dog he begins by accusing him of hydrophobia. There was a moment when a neighbor could be gotten out of the way by calling him a Bonapartist. An ex-policeman was chased by the crowd for this crime, and took refuge in a house, but was again driven into the street. The rumor then got around that he was mad, having been bitten by a mad dog and about a hundred persons pursued him with sticks and stones, killing him in the street exactly as if he were a mad dog. But the most curious case of all was that of the guard Vincenzini, which I give at length. On Sunday, the 26th of February, 1871, the Parisians were out in their Sunday costumes enjoying the warm air which gave promise of an early spring. An immense crowd had gathered in the Place de la Bastile to see a company of the National Guard salute a red flag raised upon the column of July. The entire city were the air of a great fete day, and everybody seemed to enjoy the warmth of the sun. From time to time a band of ragamuffins passed, bearing a red flag and marching to the cadence of the Marseillaise, passing from time to time to cheer *la République democratique sociale*. Suddenly a group raised the cry of "Mouchard," and it was soon taken up in chorus throughout the place. On the side of the Rue St. Antoine one soon saw a man in citizen's dress, tall, finely formed, and with a handsome, energetic face, running away, pursued by the mob. This was the unfortunate ex Sergeant de Ville Vincenzini, who succeeded in making a passage through the crowd and in entering a shop, No. 205 Rue St. Antoine, kept by the widow Cauchois. The rascals who pursued him tore him from this place, beat him horribly when in the street, and only raised him from the ground when the crowd began to cry "*a la lanterne!*" Hang him!" And an attempt was made to hang him from the balcony of Pierrie Ouvrier, Boulevard Richard Lenoir; but the mob became impatient before the knot could be made in the rope which had been hastily brought, and then it occurred that it would be more amusing to drown him. He was hurried to the Canal Saint Martin, but a new difficulty here presented itself, and the crowd started for the river. Seeing that he was lost, Vincenzini tore himself away and threw himself upon his knees. His appeal for mercy was met by fresh insults and blows. Being unable to endure this martyrdom any longer, he cried: "Give me a pistol, and I will kill myself before you here, since you will have my life." At this moment a girl named Lacanel, who has just died at St. Lazare, where she was awaiting her trial, stepped forward and slapped the face of the wretched man, saying: "I condemn you to be drowned." This summary judgment was applauded by the crowd, and once more the guard was pushed toward the river, followed by thousands of persons. Arriving at the banks of the Seine, a charitable man cried out that the victim knew how to swim. This had not been thought of before, but Vincenzini was strongly tied to a plank and then launched into the stream. So many persons crowded upon a canal boat to see the dying struggles of the victim, that it gave way and a number were precipitated into the river. When this confusion arose poor Vincenzini was seen floating down the river, his great strength enabling him to keep his head above water. He turned his eyes imploringly from side to side in search of help, but at this moment the crowd began to stone him, and he was struck several times. At last he raised his head as far as possible, looked about him upon the merciless crowd, and, seeing far below him many men and boys with stones in their hands waiting for him, he gave up in despair. By an effort he made a plunge, turned over under the plank, and in a few moments brought his terrible martyrdom to a close. His body was not found until three months afterward. About 20,000 persons witnessed his murder, and M. Mace alone tried to save Vincenzini. He was badly maltreated, and came near sharing the same fate. But although there were so many spectators, no proof could be obtained for a long time. One day the woman Lacanal was discovered, and several men had been arrested who were seen throwing stones. Some of the participants have already been transported, many were killed in June, and only about half a dozen have been brought to trial. The woman Lacanal and two of the men have died in prison, and the rest will appear for trial next month.

The New Orleans Women.

The women of New Orleans are probably the most superb looking in America. They are brunetts, the most and best of them, with an elegance of carriage and figure, a contour of feature and a pose of manner that are matchless. They say that the peasantry in certain districts of Spain carry yet in their faces the grandeur of the faded Castilian noblesse. These New Orleans beauties, lifted tenderly down a dozen generations of close blood, are more queenly than the portraits of their French mothers that have hung for centuries in their parlors. Some of them are like chiselled, pencilled figures out of marble, with the soft dash of Guido's brush or of Petrarch's song in their faces, and the ripe Southern blood flushing up to their temples under the pure surface of their veins. The exquisitness of their style takes your breath with an exclamation of admiration, and a sigh of relief as you pass. Their native city and State are the horizon of society and of the world to these superb creatures; they are reared under the solemn shadow of Catholicism; they are local in their sacraments as Venetians; their culture is narrow, but they gather in their looms the gate of empresses, and in their eyes that glance filled with the wisdom, the cunning, the refinement, the magic of womanhood.

A stranger passing along the dingy thoroughfares of London is much surprised at one thing. Every second house he comes to contains, outside or within its windows, a perfect little garden. In the heart of a great city bloom the sweetest flowers, and one begins to comprehend why Charles Lamb and Chas. Dickens loved the streets of the overgrown city. Professor Mannegazza, of Paris, recently discovered that ozone is generated in immense quantities by all plants and flowers possessing green leaves and aromatic odors. Hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, lemon, mint, lavender, narcissus, cherry, laurel, and the like, all throw off ozone largely on exposure to the sun's rays; and it is the belief of chemists that whole districts can be redeemed from the deadly malaria which now infests them, by simply covering them with aromatic vegetation. Window gardening is thus not only a beautifier of a large city, but a sanitary and healthgiving necessity. In a city like Chicago, to which nature has denied the charms of surrounding scenery—the distant mountain, the sloping valley, the winding river, and the undulating plain—flowers are the very life of the eye. Seeing apart the noble sheet of water which silvers in the moonlight, and forms an endless line of beauty and refreshing pleasure, the æsthetic attractions of Chicago come from art. As the spring opens, we cannot sufficiently impress our citizens with the propriety of adorning their windows and their little gardens with these sweetest of Nature's beauties. They act as a charm upon the wearied brain, and exercise a refining influence which cannot be overestimated.

A few days since a needy person applied to a wealthy person for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance, "take it, you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

LET US LOVE.

Love, let us love! What have we else to do?
Who cannot count one hour of life to come;
Who only know the present to be true.
The voice that now we hear to be not dumb;
To whom, as on a barren beach we stand,
The past and future are the tide whelmed sand.

Love, let us love! For love and life and death—
What else?—we know are real: and as we must
By nature's force both hold and yield our breath,
So let us take, not forced, but as in trust,
Upon our course yes the third reality,
And love so long as love, life, death shall be.

RELIGIOUS.

Gen. John Tyler, son of ex President Tyler, has been licensed as a preacher by a Methodist Conference in Florida.

The *Spectator*, reviewing one of Dr. Talmadge's books, thinks him "a preacher who keeps his hearers always trembling on the verge of a laugh."

The Baptist Church at Fort Wayne, Ind., within the last seven years, has raised $35,000 for religious purposes, and there is not a single member of the congregation worth $10,000.

The Memphis Presbytery has resolved to recommend the licensing of such colored men as preachers as are found to be fitted for the ministry.

An extraordinary revival, numbering about 1,000 converts, is reported in Derby, Eng., under the evangelical labors of a young, zealous and devoted Scotch Episcopal rector, a Rev. Mr. Douglass.

An Eastern paper says the bibulous habits of Bishop Conway, of Albany, have led to his retirement from the charge of his diocese, and by an order from Rome, the Rev. Francis McNeirney is now sole Bishop.

There is a movement in Marshall county, Iowa, for the union of all denominations of professing Christians. Several meetings have been held in Marshalltown and Germantown for the accomplishment of the object.

Bishop Foster says that perhaps the crowning peculiarity of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is that there is scarcely a man in all his regular congregation, aggregating nearly 7,000 hearers, whom he does not know personally.

The noon-day prayer-meeting in Philadelphia has been held over 16 years, without the omission of a single day. It has become one of the historic institutions of the city, and its beneficial results have been very perceptible.

There are 237 Congregational churches in and around London, 87 of which have been established since 1850. Fourteen of them were the result of missionary labor; 30 owe their existence to the efforts of individual Christians, 14 of whom were laymen, and 16 were ministers.

It is announced that the Pope will in a few months create fourteen new Cardinals. There are fifty six now, so that the number will be enlarged to seventy. The general belief is that the Sacred College of Cardinals is composed of seventy two members, being the number of our Lord's disciples; but it seems the requisite number is really but seventy, to accord with the Sanhedrim of Moses.

The Baptists of Ohio have 32 associations, 591 churches, 445 licensed and ordained ministers, 42,603 members, the additions of the past year being 5,863. In Indiana there are 29 associations, 591 churches, 379 licensed and ordained ministers, and 38,873 members, the additions of the past year being 3,286.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., continues to preach on Sunday evening to large and increased audiences at Cooper Institute, New York. He neither wears the gown nor uses the prayer book, and no one would suspect from his manner his Episcopal Church relations. The singing is congregational, and the sermons are extempore, spiritual, practical and extremely impressive.

The Roman Catholics of New York State have established and maintain 76 colleges and academies, and in addition support a number of primary schools, in most of which education is gratuitous. In New York City alone they have 55 of these schools, in which instruction is given, on an average, to 27,656 pupils, and also several orphan asylums to which they contribute annually some $60,000.

Mr. Beecher in a recent speech on the subject of the difference between his own and Dr. Storr's and Dr. Buddington's churches, warned the people that they were to expect tricky and dishonest treatment from the other two churches. "I must say," he said, "that while I once would as soon have thought of cutting off my right hand as that such a trick could be done, I am sorry to say now that I firmly believe that just such a trick may be played on us."

There are signs of discord among the Reformed churches of France, and not only have the avowed radicals protested against the action of the General Assembly; but the venerable pastor of the Oratoire, Guillaume Monod, has resigned his position, apparently from want of acquiescence in the measures of the dominant party. He is a brother of the celebrated evangelical preacher, the late Adolphe Monod.

In 1864 the Methodists in Wisconsin had 142 preachers, 10,799 members and probationers, 102½ churches, 79 parsonages, valued at $280,750. There were but two of the churches valued as high as $10,000. The average salaries paid to the ministers was $421. In 1873 the preachers numbered 182, a gain of 40; 15,308 members and probationers, a gain of 4,509, or 41 per cent; 191 churches, 106 parsonages, valued at $395,850, being an increase of 89 churches and 31 parsonages, and $618,262 in valuation. The fractional churches are probably those held in common with other denominations.

"Feejee," a Cannibal Islander, writes that the ancient Egyptians taught, and Christianity teaches, the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, and, as his people have eaten the bodies of missionaries, which necessarily become part and parcel of said cannibals, "Feejee," is therefore troubled to know how his fathers will appear in the resurrection at the last day, and with what body will they come, and also how the missionaries devoured by his fathers will put in an appearance at the great assize. He therefore, asks the Christian people of this land to enlighten him.

Why is a berdesck like a locomotive? It is a kind of much account when it is under.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26 1874.

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MORE CURRENCY.

Congress has thus far failed to settle upon any line of policy for the government of their action on the currency question. The members from different sections of the country entertain widely different views upon the subject, and the prospects for such legislation as the interests of the people demand are by no means flattering. Very strong influences have been exerted to prevent an increase of the currency and to defeat the proposition to make an equitable distribution of existing National Bank notes among the States, and the people of the West are in danger of being left for another year without sufficient currency to meet their wants in the daily transaction of business, and without protection against similar panics to that of last September. Members of Congress from the Western States will do well to inform themselves concerning the real sentiments of their constituents before voting against such increase of currency as the interests of the people demand.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

The election of a Senator in Massachusetts excites great interest throughout the entire country. Other States may select Senators without creating more than a ripple upon the surface of public opinion, but when such an event occurs in the Old Bay State, all eyes are turned with interest in that direction. The reason for this may be found in the fact that Massachusetts, for a long series of years, has sent men to the Senate who have stood at the head of that body in point of ability and learning. The death of SUMNER has not only caused a vacancy in the Senate, but in the estimation of a large class of close observers, it has terminated the supremacy of Massachusetts in that body. Massachusetts has a few genuine statesmen of the old school left within her borders, but it is not believed that the successor of Mr. SUMNER will be chosen from their number. While the names prominently mentioned in connection with the Senatorship from that State are well known throughout the country, and it is conceded that the men are capable and worthy, no one believes that they would be able to attain to the commanding position occupied by the line of great statesmen who have represented Massachusetts in the United States Senate in the past.

There is a wide difference between politicians and statesmen, as the terms are now used and understood, and at the present time the politician generally has an easy victory over the statesman, in political caucuses and conventions. Massachusetts has been slow in yielding to the influences of the under-currents in political management, but evidences that she has fallen under the control of politicians are not wanting. The people of the country are, therefore, watching the Legislature of that State with unusual interest, and wondering who will be chosen to occupy the seat so recently filled by CHARLES SUMNER. How very much out of place would a mere political intriguer appear in that seat! And yet there is danger that the country may be called upon to witness such a spectacle. We hope not, but the manipulators of the "wires" are exceedingly active, and the result no one can tell.

☞ The contractionists are disposed to attribute the present depressed condition of trade to the non-action of Congress on the currency question. Should Congress follow their advice and refuse to furnish the necessary currency for the transaction of business, the contractionists may have their eyes opened.

END OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Cable dispatches of the 10th inst. announce the final termination of the British-Ashantee war, on the 16th of February, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace with the King of Ashantee, in which, as usual, the astute policy of Great Britain has gained the advantage over her barbarous enemy. The safety of the troops which had been sent to the interior is assured, the King of Ashantee agrees to pay his conquerors 50 000 ounces of gold, to cede to them the provinces of Adansi, Assin, Denkera, Akim and Wassan, to withdraw his forces from all the coast colonies belonging to Great Britain, to maintain a good road from Coomassie to the Prah River, to protect all merchandise transported over said road, to prohibit forever all human sacrifices, and to preserve perpetual peace with England.

Although the payment of the entire indemnity is doubted, and hardly expected, the other stipulations, which are of much greater importance, not only to the cause of humanity, but to the extension of British rule over Africa, it is believed will be strictly adhered to. In his dispatch announcing the news to the Colonial Office at London, General GARNET WOLSELEY says he has received 1,000 ounces of gold as the first instalment of the indemnity, that officers and troops are passing through Coomassie unmolested, and that the last detachment of white troops will embark for England on the 22d inst. Three of the six kings tributary to King KOFFEE have submitted to British rule, and the supremacy of the Ashantee throne is considered as ended, since the kingdom is hopelessly disrupted, and the cession of so much territory to a foreign power will prevent that unity in future by which alone the national supremacy of Ashantee can be regained. Strong garrisons are to be maintained by the British at all important points and trading stations, and the State policy which brought into subjection such a vast and densely populated territory in Asia, and made it tributary to Great Britain, will doubtless now be repeated in Africa. While the commercial wealth of barbarous Ashantee is not to be compared with that of East India, which had made advanced attainments in mechanical arts and agriculture, the new territory acquired by the Ashantee war will furnish an additional outlet for the densely overpopulated cities, towns and rural districts of Great Britain, and add to her commercial wealth.

THE WORTH OF A MOUSTACHE.

An unusual interest is always attached to breach-of-promise suits by those contemplating matrimony, and a case recently tried in London has attracted more than its share of attention, from the ardent disciples of Cupid in the United Kingdom, who hope to moor their love-laden barks safely at last in the harbor of Hymen. Both parties afflicted with the touch of the "divine passion" were past that youthful age to which sentimental demonstrations are accorded by nature, and hence were more affectionately demonstrative, according to the testimony deduced at the trial. The lady was gifted with a fine poetic and idealic temperament, and in order to obtain her regards, admiration thereof was essential. She possessed also a slight moustache, which her lover secretly adored, and the admiration of which first drew his regards towards her, and while openly professing that her poetic genius was her chief charm, events proved that the moustache was the external adornment which claimed his homage. The lady detested the moustache, and one day being more than usually out of humor with her hirsute appendage, she shaved it off. Alas! like SAMSON of old, her strength had departed with it, for her lover no sooner saw her, sans beard, than he declared her hideous, and a violent quarrel ensued, during the course of which a large amount of dormant temper was ignited on both sides, the lover striking his now beardless inamorata, and declaring he would never marry her, left her and ruptured the engagement. After a time the lady sued him for breach of promise, when the above facts were elicited, the lover declaring that he would not marry her unless she would consent never more to shave, to which the plaintiff demurred. After the usual amount of tender epistolary correspondence had been read, the jury found a verdict against the defendant in the sum of £200, which was considered a fair compensation for the loss of a lover, owing to the spoliation of his dulcina's moustache, and an equivalent for the loss of a moustache.

☞ General SCHENCK expresses the opinion that "it will take some time to inspire confidence abroad in our unknown enterprises." It is not to be disguised that the reputation for honesty of the American people abroad is just now at quite a low ebb. American sharpers have been entirely too successful in their operations with confiding European capitalists. The recent failures of a number of our Railroads to pay their coupons have caused much indignation and not a little distress in Germany and Holland. Committees have been formed in various cities, and unless arrangements are made satisfactory to the German first mortgage bondholders, the Kansas Pacific, Rockford, Midland, St. Paul & Pacific, and other Roads will soon be sold. The result of this cannot be otherwise than to seriously impair American securities in European markets, and the people of this country will find it necessary to rely upon their own resources, for several years to come, to a much greater extent than in the past, for the means with which to prosecute their enterprises. This affords still another reason for such a change in our currency system as may enable the people, under proper restrictions, to obtain currency upon ample securities.

☞ M. THIERS thinks that the three parties in France who are striving for a monarchy, will succeed in destroying each other, and that the people are in favor of a Republic—facts which justify the belief that a monarchical government cannot be established in France.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The temperance tidal wave is spreading rapidly, and, unless checked by the strong current of spring trade, will probably not cease its flow until all sections of our country feel its effects. The saloon keepers are better fortified than when the crusade commenced; consequently, in those localities where the work has but just been inaugurated, the ladies do not meet with that gratifying and encouraging successes which attended the efforts of the pioneers in this movement.

In some localities, every saloon has been closed. In other places, only a portion have been made to yield, and the ladies are constantly in attendance at the front and rear entrances to the saloons which are still kept open. A report has gone forth that five of the closed saloons at Washington Court House, where the movement started, have re-opened, but this is contradicted. In some places suits have been commenced against the women, and in other localities the law has been appealed to for the punishment of saloon keepers and the suppression of their business. In many places, the people have become very much excited and a very small spark would kindle a large flame.

Those who attribute this movement to supernatural agencies, believe it will continue and increase in the magnitude of its power, while those who regard it as a wave of excitement—a mere spasmodic affair—solely controlled by human agencies, believe that it has spent its force and that hostilities will cease in a short time. It remains to be seen which of these prophets are inspired and which false. The Prohibitionists and many other temperance men give the woman's movement little encouragement, which has a discouraging effect; but the leaders in the crusades are resolute, zealous, and devoted to their work, which indicates that no immediate cessation of active operations need be expected.

THE KAISER WILHELM.

Late London advices confirm the rumors which have for some time been gaining ground in Continental Europe regarding the very critical political condition of the Kaiser WILHELM, which is at present causing more solicitude in the political circles of the German empire, than his enfeebled physical condition during the past year. From those rumors it appears that that eminent personage greatly resembles an American candidate for office just before election, who is anxious to conciliate all parties, be on all sides of all questions, and give offense to none. Now his sympathies are aroused against the Ultramontane party, and then he is vascillating to the Bismarck party. The Prince Premier and his friends regard as destructive to the interests of their Government, and grave anxiety on the part and constant watchfulness is necessary on his Majesty, through intercourse with the Ultramontane leaders, is influenced against the Bismarck policy. Therefore the KAISER is represented as suffering extremely from weak nerves and wholly unable to endure fatigue or excitement, particularly when the Ultramontanists desire intercourse with him. From his advanced age this is doubtless partly true; nevertheless, when Prince BISMARCK has business of importance to communicate, His Majesty's weak nerves and excitable condition are not taken in regard. The Ultramontanes are represented by their opponents as ready to take every advantage of any temporary weakness which his Kaisership may manifest in any of his nervous attacks in order to press their cause and shake his loyalty to the BISMARCK policy. Thus far they have been out-generaled by their astute enemy, and have been wholly unsuccessful, but it is admitted that the vascilation of the Emperor may effect a change at any time, and grave anxiety on the subject is manifested in consequence by the Premier and his adherents.

AN AMERICAN IN CHINA.

An intelligent American, who is stopping for a time at Foochow, China, in a private letter to a friend in this city, expresses the belief that China is not properly appreciated by the people of this country. Among other things, he says:

I have about concluded that our people do not, as a rule, care to hear or know about China. There seems to be a prejudice against the country and people which to me is inexplicable, and an apparent absence of desire to cultivate any closer relations with Asiatics than now exists. To me, the country and people are full of a certain kind of interest so much so that, under certain circumstances, I would like to spend the balance of my days here. Had I come here at an age when I could have more readily acquired the language, I would have marked out for myself some career in which I could have been of use to the people. I don't think I would have been a missionary, though I have a good deal of admiration for many of that profession. I believe they are sowing the seeds of a higher order of civilization in the land, which in due time will produce an abundant harvest. Ten years ago they were looked upon with great distrust by all classes, and despise by the ruling classes, but to-day they are respected by all classes, except those whose interest it is to keep the masses in ignorance. So far as their efforts tend to the education of the masses, they have my entire sympathy. Christianity must follow.

We think the writer is mistaken in supposing that the people of this country feel little or no interest in the people of China. It is true, the conduct of the Chinese has not been calculated to excite our admiration, and it has resulted in producing a very strong prejudice against the sons of the Flowery Kingdom; nevertheless, all classes of intelligent persons feel an interest in China and her people, and are anxious to gain all the information possible respecting the laws and customs of that country, the character of the people, their methods of doing business, and in fact such knowledge as may be requisite to enable them to form a just estimate of the character of the Chinese, their habits and customs.

☞ In Sweden the number of public houses whereat liquor may be sold is limited by law. They are required to be licensed, and the licenses are sold at auction. The reformers buy the licenses, keep only pure liquors on sale, while coffee and other wholesome beverages are offered over the same counter. The saloons are made cheerful and respectable, so that women and children may freely enter. Newspapers and innocent games take the place of coarse jests and gambling. It works well.

WHERE IS THE TRUE MOUNT SINAI?

It does seem as if archæologists and explorers never would settle this question definitely to their own satisfaction, and when erudite authority conflicts as it now does, who, alas who, can tell which particular mountain peak was the one upon which MOSES received the law, amid the thunders and lightnings of the Heavens? For years, travelers and geographers have been divided in opinion regarding the exact elevation of the Sinaitic peninsula designated as the "Mount of God" in scriptural narratives. Now, the southern point of the ridge known as Jebel Muse, is said to be the real mount Sinai, since it accords with all the biblical, geographical descriptions of its locality, and the believing world trustingly and confidingly accepts the declaration, happy that the real, identical spot, has been re-organized and acknowledged by eminent and audible authority. But presently comes the announcement of a later archæologist, who has devoted forty years to researches in Palestine, who avers that Jebel Musa is not the true Mount Sinai, but that it is Jebel Serbal. The supposed correction is received with joy, and Jebel Serbal and not Jebel Musa is acknowledged as the true Sinai. Later developments, however, tend to demonstrate that neither the one or the other can be the Mount Sinai described by MOSES and AARON, since neither peaks are sufficiently isolated, and have not space enough around and in front of them to have afforded camping grounds for the hosts of Israel.

Therefore, Dr. BEAKE proclaims that the Peak of Ras Sassafeh is the only one which could have been the true Mount Sinai, since it meets those requirements. The world, however, has grown skeptical and is slow to believe and accept this last theory, and biblical scholars are as divided in their opinions regarding the questionable location of the Mount, as archæologists and travelers. In the meantime the problem remains unsolved, while the patient public calmly await the data, and the full descriptions of the discoveries which Dr. BEAKE has promised to forward at the earliest possible data to substantiate what he believes to be the truth of his investigations. He may have succeeded where so many have failed, but the announcement of his discovery is nevertheless received with as much caution as that of the dismemberment of King PRIAM'S jewel box on the supposed site of Troy by Dr. SCHLEIMANN. However, with the evidence which we at present have, it is perfectly safe to conclude that either Jebel Musa, Jebel Serbal, or RAS SASSAFEH is the Hebraic Mount Sinai, until some other eminent archæologist or explorer discovers that it is neither of the three, but some elevation whose modern name is as yet unknown, and awaiting discovery.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK OF IT.

The American people are always anxious to know what is thought of their sayings and doings by their cousins across the water. This is particularly the case where any new movement is inaugurated by the Yankees. Of course, every one has been on tip-toe to get the first sight of an expression of English opinion respecting our latest new thing—the women's crusade upon whiskey. Well, some of the English people have ventured to express an opinion upon this subject; and of course an English public journal can scarcely be expected to take any other than a very conservative position upon any question relating to intoxicating beverages. The London *Daily News* has the following to say about our whiskey war:

We need not ask too particularly what English folks are likely to think of this odd fashion of seeking to secure sobriety in a population. If it be permanently successful in arresting drunkenness and, consequently, in increasing the sum of domestic happiness, they will, perhaps, be content to overlook the bribery and intimidation with which such excellent results have been obtained. But it is at the same time hard on the saloon-keeper if wives can only keep their husbands sober by driving him out of the district; and he may fairly turn round and ask how long this forced abstinence is likely to last. The 'Good Templar' movement, which has been so singularly successful in many English towns—and in some Scotch towns where such a thing would have seemed hopeless a few years ago—attacks intemperance in a very different way. It induces the man himself to say that he will give up the use of intoxicating drinks; it does not treat him as a child, and seek merely to put them beyond his reach. We confess we have no great faith in the latter means of reformation; although, doubtless, there is something to be said for the reduction of outward sources of temptation, so long as we have numbers of people among us of no very fixed principles or firmness of will. It remains to be seen whether this novel scheme of the women of Southern Ohio—with all its curious means and appliances, including 'picketing,' private inquiries, and public prayer—will be more efficacious in stopping the consumption of intoxicating drinks than the Maine Liquor law has been.

☞ American epicures are rapidly imitating their colleagues of frog eating France, and developing a fondness for those amphibious croakers scarcely inferior to that of their most ardent lover among the sons of JOHNNY CRAPEAU. To keep pace with public sentiment in this regard, Mr. SETH GREEN, who has met with such remarkable success in stocking rivers with many varieties of fish, now starts the project of rearing frogs for the markets of the large cities. He says that hundreds of stagnant pools abound in every locality which could be stocked with frogs with little trouble, and that large profits would be realized from their sale, when full grown, in all the cities and larger towns of the Union, where they are almost universally recognized as a popular article of food.

☞ SERANO has taken the field, and is giving his personal supervision to the army of the defacto government. His headquarters are at Castro-Urdiales, twenty-five miles east of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. Large reinforcements are constantly being sent to that point. The Carlists are about besieging Iran and Bidasso, now held by the Government troops, where an early battle may be expected. Most of their prominent leaders were expelled from Madrid last week, and appearances indicate that the disturbed political condition of Spain is in much the same unhappy condition as it was before CASTELAR became its executive. JOVELAR has been removed as Captain General of Cuba, and CONCHA appointed as his successor.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from a Western man upon the question of cheap transportation. He is in favor of the Illinois River Ship Canal, uniting the Mississippi River with the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and the connection of Lakes Michigan and Erie by a Ship Canal from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the head of Lake Erie at this point. It is one which has been discussed for several years, and we have no doubt it will be constructed at some period in the future. In this connection, it is proper to state that the defiance *Democrat* of this week contains an article endorsing this project. The *Democrat's* remarks were drawn out by a recent report from the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, in which the importance of the construction of the Illinois River Canal was strongly urged. The *Democrat* gives its endorsement to the proposition in the following terms:

We would, then, most heartily second the suggestion of a canal "from the Illinois to the Mississippi Rivers, on a line nearly due west from Chicago;" and in connection therewith, would ask that an exploration be made for connecting the southerly end of Lake Michigan with Lake Erie on a line as nearly direct as practicable.

We understand Samuel Forrer, one of Ohio's most eminent engineers, some 25 years ago, when almost a weekly guest of our town, in looking after the public works in this section, gave it as his opinion that the route for a canal to make such a connection would be to go from Lake Michigan up the Big St. Joseph River sufficiently far and high for a feeder to furnish water for a canal running southeasterly into the Maumee River, thence down this river to Lake Erie.

This connection with the Maumee River might be at Fort Wayne, or any point between there and Defiance. The Miami Canal running from Defiance to Cincinnati, would in this way secure a direct connection, also, between the waters of the Ohio River at Cincinnati, and those of Lake Michigan. The subject of connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Ohio on a route running south through Indiana was recently before Congress, but it would seem to us to be true policy to combine the routes, for this connection with that of connecting the two lakes, as here indicated.

We are conscious the topography of the country is such, the line of connection between the lakes, as named, must either be to the north of south of a direct line. Whilst a north line has been considerably agitated of late in Michigan, being interested in the south line, we would be expected to claim, as we do, that the south line is the best one; and having the advantages of a connection with the Ohio River, must, as we believe, in the end succeed.

We say must succeed; because if it be practicable to have such a water connection, we know it will be had—if not this year, before very many years on the best route. And how important that it should succeed, and so shorten the distance at least 500 miles between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, giving a perfectly safe route for freights, and avoiding that 700 miles of dangerous lake navigation—the continual theatre of shipwreck, ruin and death.

As already stated, we are not disposed to be unfriendly to this project. The time is near when it will be a necessity. But while we are friendly to this enterprise, it is our belief that the best project yet presented for the immediate consideration of Congress, is that of enlarging the Wabash & Erie Canal from this point to Terre Haute and its extension to St. Louis. This work could be speedily completed, and at very moderate figures compared with the benefits it would confer upon a wide extent of territory, embracing some of the best producing portions of the West. In view of the financial condition of the country, the Government must study economy in expenditures, but it cannot afford to entirely neglect attention to the pressing necessities of the people, who are clamoring for some evidence of a disposition on the part of the General Government to afford relief to the people by providing for the transportation of their surplus products. No route possessing anything like the advantages of a canal from this city to St. Louis can be constructed for double the cost of this one, to say nothing about the difference in time required for their completion. In view, therefore, of the advantages of this improvement, and the small amount of money required to do the work, we are well satisfied that the General Government can do no better than to take steps for the enlargement of the Wabash & Erie Canal and its extension to St. Louis. The other and more expensive Canals may be constructed at some future time, when the financial condition of the Government may be better than at present.

☞ We see it stated, says the Pittsburg *Commercial*, that the number of members returned to the English Parliament, who have heretofore voted, or have recently declared in favor of woman suffrage, is 217. This is not a majority of the House of Commons, but as DISRAELI, the new Premier, is one of the 217, it is reasonable to suppose that many who have not yet openly committed themselves on that side of the question will follow his lead, and in sufficient numbers to make woman suffrage an accomplished fact at an early day. The growth of public sentiment in favor of that measure is noteworthy; and even if a majority of the new House of Commons shall not vote for it, the fact that so large a showing can be made in its favor, will suffice to secure its early future triumph. In any event, success is a question of time, so far as Great Britain is concerned.

☞ The trial of BAEZ, the *ex officio* executive of the Dominican Republic, for unjust imprisonment of an American citizen and the confiscation of his property, in Santa Domingo, has been quashed by Judge DONAHUE, of New York, who decided that BAEZ cannot be held accountable in the United States for any offenses committed while he was President of the Dominican Republic. He has consequently been released from restraint, and resides as formerly at the Brevoort House. Mr. DAVID HATCH, of South Norwalk, Ct., the plaintiff, has appealed the case to the General Term of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* thinks beer is the best temperance beverage now known, and that if everybody would take their lager, temperance would be universal. It says: "We believe that the cultivation of the taste for lager-beer as a substitute for the fiery alcoholic beverages used by the drinking portion of the community is one of the best possible movements in the cause of temperance." Socties for the cultivation of a taste for beer are now in order. Who will immortalize himself by inaugurating this new temperance organization?

A MINISTER'S OPINION.

We have given the opinions and expressions of many ministers in this State who endorse and encourage the woman's crusade against rum. Now let us give the views of one who thinks the men have a higher duty than that of standing behind the women and urging them to do a work which properly belongs to men, and which they have the means of accomplishing, provided they have the moral principle and courage to do their duty. On Sabbath last, Rev. C. H. KELLOGG, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Columbus, preached a sermon on "The Issue of the Hour," in which he said:

Against this one evil of dram-shops we have upon the statute books of Ohio an act prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors except pure wine, ale, beer or cider, and further declaring that all places used in violation of the law are common nuisances, and providing that the offender shall be punished and the nuisance suppressed. If the men in Ohio will silently by, will permit the law to be violated with impunity, will make no effort to enforce the law, will not attempt to suppress these law-breakers who set the law at defiance, but will on the contrary turn round and invite their mothers, wives and sisters to go out amid rain, ice and snow, and remove nuisances and wage personal war against the law-breakers on the streets, then the men of Ohio have sadly misconceived their duty. What would you think of a community that should undertake to pray for bread and clothes and persistently decline to labor or to make any exertion toward supplying themselves with physical comforts? Of course preach, pray, exhort, visit, entreat, canvass the neighborhood, canvass the city, leave nothing undone that can add to right influence. Wake up the public conscience, keep it awake, and then enforce the law—enforce it with a will. Van Pelt surrendered not to prayer, but to one hundred indictments and threats of a vigorous prosecution of the law. If the good citizens of Ohio will insist on the enforcement of law, can it not be done? If the law be insufficient, if its provisions be inadequate, then legislate anew. Let us who wish temperance and sobriety to obtain in our land, not only obey, but insist on the enforcement of law. Continued violation of law is demoralization. Let us labor in all proper ways, let us cultivate and express our confidence in law. Let us improve, if need be, and then enforce the law.

We believe it is conceded by the thinking portion of those who endorse the praying movement of the women, that the suppression of the liquor traffic cannot wholly be accomplished through that channel—that the work can only be made permanent through the enforcement of laws for the closing of all places of tippling. They argue that the woman's movement must result in the cultivation of a public sentiment which will enforce the law. It is upon this point, we suppose, that difference of opinion exists. It is quite evident that while some divines plainly see the hand of GOD in the woman's movement, others regard it as the work of the Devil; and where Doctors of Divinity differ so widely upon a question of this character, what shall purblind sinners say about it? We fully agree with brother WAGGONER in the belief that the Creator can overturn the saloon-keepers of Toledo with just as much ease as he could overturn those of Washington Court House; but should the saloon-keepers of this city not be overturned, shall we believe that they are protected by a special dispensation from the throne of the Most High? If we are not mistaken, our brother took the precaution to throw an anchor to windward, fastening it in the doctrine of free human agency—a step which we must regard as eminently wise, under the circumstances. Men are ever endeavoring to shift responsibility from their shoulders, and it is often very convenient to say, as did father Adam, "the women did it," or to shift the responsibility to a power entirely beyond human control. Almost every criminal is willing to enter the plea that he was controlled by some invisible and irresistable power; but after all, our laws don't recognize the existence of such a power to do wrong, and men are punished for their crimes just as though they had voluntarily offended. And so it must be with the men in this war upon whiskey. Sending out their wives and daughters to visit saloon keepers may be all well enough, but to suppose that this fills the measure of their responsibility is a great mistake.—They cannot escape through these channels. They cannot shift the responsibility to the shoulders of the women; neither can they throw it upon an overruling providence. If the men who do so much talking and are so ready to sign papers pledging that they will "stand by the women," would exert themselves to enforce the law, they might very easily render it unnecessary for the women to visit saloons for the purpose of talking, and singing, and praying with the proprietors of the same. The men who do nothing but *talk*, should be kicked out of the meetings of the women. The women are for *action*. Those who will not stand shoulder to shoulder with the women and assume their full share of the responsibility, should, at least, keep silent in the presence of the female crusaders. The question is not one of wind, but of work. It is not school-house oratory that is wanted, but simply the courage to perform a plain duty, or the prudence to observe silence.

☞ The Congregational Churches of Milwaukee are having trouble. Rev. Mr. DUDLEY is pastor of a wealthy congregation, and his sermons have been regarded as about the best that city could afford. Recently he preached a sermon, in which he stated that nobody believes now-a-days "that LOT's wife was turned into a pillar of salt, or that JONAH spent three days in the whale's belly." This has drawn a most severe fire upon his head, and his assailants quote scripture to show that DUDLEY and CHRIST do not agree about LOT's wife, and that they also differ respecting JONAH's residence, for three days, in the whale's belly. They are making it warm for DUDLEY.

☞ The Icelanders are ahead of us. They celebrate their millennial this year. A Danish colony was founded upon the island one thousand years ago, and has remained to this day, the most northward white settlement in the known world. The festivities will be held in Reykjavik, the capital of the country.

☞ The story of KOSSUTH's destitution is now denied upon good authority. He is said to be comfortably situated, and is enjoying life quite well for a restive exile.

☞ The Mississippi Courts have just decided a case involving the legality of marriages between whites and blacks. The children of such parents brought suit as heirs for a large amount of property left by their deceased father, and after years of litigation their right to the property has been affirmed, and the union thus declared legal. This is the first case of the kind ever decided in Mississippi. The estate is worth $100,000.

☞ The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, referring to the fact that the Iowa Legislature has submitted the question of woman suffrage to a vote of the people, while Rhode Island is about to do the same thing, says: "If either of these States adopt universal suffrage it will only be a question of time when the rest will follow, whether we like it or not."

☞ "Who will be chosen to serve out Mr. SUMNER'S unexpired term?" is a question which greets the ear upon all hands. DAWES and BUTLER seem to stand about equal chances at present, but the Legislature may find a suitable person in the Bay State without calling upon any member of Congress. We shall soon know more about it.

☞ A hatter at Montrose, N. J., made a wager that he could drink, in an hour, a pint of whiskey and half a gallon of beer. He won the bet, but the amount of the wager was not sufficient to cover his funeral expenses. Persons making similar bets hereafter, should wager larger sums.

☞ The Maryland Legislature has passed a law requiring barber shops to be closed on the Sabbath. The Marylanders are a queer people. Their respect for the Sabbath runs in certain channels—and in certain channels it don't run. Not much.

☞ A statement furnished the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce by Col. MAXWELL, gives the following as the number of hogs packed in this country the past season as compared with the previous year:

	Hogs.
1873-74	5,383,810
1872-73	5,456,003
Decrease	72,193

☞ The recent snow storms so blockaded the Railroads in northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, and along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad in Utah and Nevada, that trains are not yet making regular trips.

☞ The colored race is not so easily extinguished, after all. This is particularly the case in Louisiana, where they have increased their numbers in the last three years by an addition of ten thousand.

☞ A man has just been sentenced to serve 99 years in the Missouri penitentiary. By good behavior, he may reduce his term of service to 74 years. He thinks of leaving a portion of his term as a legacy to his heirs.

☞ As the season for jumping the rope has arrived, public journals are warning children and parents of the fact that many little girls annually lose their lives by too great an indulgence in the rope exercise.

☞ BUTLER was not satisfied with his tilt with FOSTER, but took the official report of the discussion home and doctored it up to suit himself. That is a disreputable practice which Congress should take steps to abolish.

The question of female suffrage is to be submitted to a vote of the *male* electors of Ohio. This is as truly ingenious as submitting the question of killing the lamb to the wolf.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Wait and see. Perhaps you are not taking an accurate measurement of the men of Ohio.

☞ Michigan takes a census of the State once in every ten years "on her own hook." This is the year in which it is to be taken, and the work must be completed between the 6th of April and the 10th of May.

☞ The Catskill murderer, JOSEPH WALTZ, indulges in rhymes, and his last production concludes as follows:

For I will ask our Lord
To send some angels down;
And they will give me strength
To lick any man in town.

Jo. deserves to be kept behind the bars until he can pray for something better than the mere ability to lick somebody. But there are lots of fellows running about loose whose ambition would lead them to pray as does Jo. WALTZ.

☞ On Tuesday, in the New York stock market, Commodore VANDERBILT purchased second consolidated mortgage bonds of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway to the amount of $1,000,000. The *World* says:

The auction sale of $1,000,000 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway second consolidated mortgage bonds took place, according to announcement, at half-past twelve P. M. The bonds were offered, $10,000 first, with privilege of any part of the remainder. The bidding was slow, at 70, 75, 80, 85, 86, and finally 90 was bid; after some delay, with no better bid appearing, the $10,000 was sold at 90, flat, and the buyer claimed the whole $1,000,000, giving up Commodore Vanderbilt as his principal. This wipes out $900,000 of floating debt, and the price, equal to about 88½ and interest from Dec. 1, is fair for so large an amount.

Railroad Earnings.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following table showing the earnings of the Railroads named for the month of February last and for the corresponding month in 1873:

NAMES.	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$334,257	$324,213
Burlington, C. R. & Minn.	*81,218	78,846
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	275,000	276,538
Chic. & Northwestern	940,167	765,249
Chic., Danville & Vincennes	49,654	49,102
Erie	*1,448,718	1,399,452
Illinois Central	561,868	564,943
Indiana, Bloom. & Western	124,154	98,447
Lake Shore & Mich. South.	1,305,187	1,540,285
Michigan Central	*620,711	542,008
Milwaukee & St. Paul	867,000	426,716
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	*120,428	155,104
St. L., Kansas Cy. & Nrn.	178,464	220,618
St. L. Alton & T. H. (main)	*84,807	121,866
St. Louis & Southeastern	*84,651	101,983
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	*82,854	81,054
T., W. & W.	*327,296	405,119
Total	$6,961,803	$7,469,912
Decrease, 1874	508,079	

*Fourth week 1874 estimated.

The total earnings of these roads since January 1 amount to $15 531 300, against $14,093 778 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase over 1873 of $1,237,524.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPERO, Dansville, N. Y.—We are sorry to say that it would be extremely difficult to find such a place as you ask for in your letter. The nearest thing to it would be a situation in a first class city hospital in New York or Philadelphia, and the value of such a place would depend very largely upon the disposition and willingness of the managing physician to impart instruction. Lady students are now admitted to the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but we fear that there would be little opportunity for paying expenses during the course.

W. J. H., Wellsville, O.—According to the law passed by Congress in January last, all soldiers enlisting between May 3d and Aug. 18th, 1861, are entitled to $100 bounty, provided that they have not already received a bounty under that enlistment, and were not promoted. Send a full statement of your case to T. W. Tallmadge, Columbus O.; we think he can collect the bounty for you.

J. A. T., Woodhall, Ills.—We do not understand the clipping you send us, cut from another paper, but we are strongly inclined to think that what the writer meant was the uniform *pension* plan proposed in the bill of the Senate Military Committee. If he means any thing else he has certainly expressed himself very ambiguously.

M. V. T., Strawberry Point, Iowa.—We think you are not entitled to any more bounty.

E. D. P., Lansing, Mich.—The *Scientific American* denounces the Western Michigan Patent Agency, Grand Rapids, Mich., as a fraud, and it is probable that the gentry running that firm are related to the scoundrels who were located at Albion, Mich., some time since, and who flourished under another name.

J. M. STECKER, Bloom, O.—You are entitled to the full veteran bounty. The law caused such application as yours to be barred if not made before January 21st, 1873, but another law is now pending in Congress which will provide for the extension of the time for making application for back bounty five years from that day. See answer to "W. J. H." for best means of getting remainder of bounty.

D. D. S., Buffalo, N. Y.—A builder at Marine City, Mich., is now constructing a hull which, when completed, will be the largest vessel on the lakes. In length it will be 260 feet; breadth of beam 41 feet; depth of hold 24 feet. The timber used is said to be of exceptionally large size and good quality.

JOHN W., Elk Lick, Pa.—Unless there is something in the recently passed amendment to the Timber Culture Act, (of which we have not received a full copy) there is nothing to prevent you from taking a homestead, and at the same time availing yourself of the timber act.

G. W. F., Hymera, Ind.—Petroleum on literally "rock oil" was so named from its having been gathered from small springs in the rocks for a number of years before its commercial value was known. Nearly or perhaps all the illuminating oil sold as coal oil is produced by refining the crude petroleum.—Sulphate of iron is simply the chemical union of an acid with a base, but just why or wherefore that union takes place is not so easily answered.—Your penmanship is only moderately good.—Thanks for your compliments for the books on our lists.

SUBSCRIBER, Butler, Ind.—There are no mining laws in Ohio and Indiana such as regulate the location of mining claimed in California and other far-Western States. In the first two named the owner of the soil is the absolute owner of all minerals deposited within or beneath it, and he can prevent any one from removing them.

YOUNG MAN, Danville, Pa.—In walking with a lady in the larger cities, the *outside* of the pavement is considered the safer side.—At a narrow crossing, it would seem better for a gentleman to precede the lady, as we think he should in leaving church.

MICHAEL B., Orland, Ind.—We do not see how you can get back the money paid by you as homestead fees on your tract of land. If you entered the land in 1861 you were long since entitled to a perfect title on proving your residence, and could sell the land itself if you chose after receiving such title. We advise you to consult with your nearest register or receiver.

T. J. M., Weston, O.—Such an answer would be almost too much like an advertisement for these columns. We advise you to procure a copy of the *Poultry World*, published by R. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.

W. W. SOLOMON, City, Kan.—We really do not know whether the publication you mention is living yet or not. It is a questionable affair at best.—The city of New York probably contains at present something over one million inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, the population is placed at 813,669; that of 1870 increased it to 942,292. This enumeration, however, was generally believed to be inaccurate, and that the population of the city was much greater. The population of Philadelphia may be given in round numbers at 750,000, the census of 1870 having shown a population of 706,144.

J. H. H., Redmond, Ill.—Says he is not a subscriber, but he sends some questions which he would like to have answered by mail. He fails to send any stamp to pay postage, so it is probable he will never receive any reply.

INVESTIGATOR, Griggville, Ill.—We think you are not entitled to any more bounty.—In regard to the property failing to your wife we should advise you to consult some good lawyer.

H. F. B., Bloomington, Ill.—The fiscal returned for the year ending June 30th, 1873, show a great increase in the commerce of the Dominion of Canada being no less than $26,818,848 over the previous year. The exports amounted to $90,610,373; the imports to $126,567,325—being an excess over exports of $35,975,950. The great Canadian export of timber was larger than ever before, being double that of 1871. The repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty between this country and Canada has fostered a spirit of self-reliance which is doing much toward the prosperity of the Dominion.

MICHAEL L., Canoe Creek, Pa.—We cannot tell where Dr. ——'s "Wonderful Book" can be found, and, suffer us to remark, we would not do so if we could. Such publications as the one you mention can hardly do any one good.

C. H. D., Lime Hollow, Pa.—We prefer not to express any opinion on the first two questions asked. "Comparisons are odious."—Chief Justice Waite will hold his office for life or "during good behavior."—Your question regarding President Lincoln's widow has been recently answered.—Your penmanship is only moderately good.

Q. CUMBER, 2d, Columbus, O.—If the diagrams of Q. Cumber 1st were made as you represent them you are certainly right. But we did not so understand it, hence the former answer. Thanks for your note.

W. E. T., Norwalk, Iowa.—In response to a recent inquiry by Thomas Craven, Milroy, Ill., this correspondent sends us the following regarding black leg in calves: "Mr. Vaughan of Bradford, county, Pa., an extensive breeder, keeps salt and sulphur constantly in a box where his young cattle (more subject to the black leg) can have constant access to it. And when the disease attacks he bleeds freely in the foot of the leg affected, or both. He entirely set about the foot and leg, and has generally been successful in curing. There is no need of waiting to have it done scientifically, for delay is fatal, and if you happen to do it right and save the animal, there is so much gained, as it is certain death if permitted to have its course.

J. F. B., Centerville, Ill.—We should be glad to oblige you, but we could not make the arrangement you ask. We do not keep our book list for any purpose of making a profit on the sale of books, but merely to oblige subscribers and enable them to get books cheaper than they could in any other way.

J. B. S., Muscatah, Kan., says:—"I see in your paper of Feb. 12th, a statement regarding the term 'school Butter.' I used to teach school in Missouri some fifteen years ago, and it was the custom then, as your correspondent says, to use it as a slur, and the one using it was pretty sure of a ducking or thrashing. An old teacher informed me at that time, that the phrase was originally, 'Our School's Better. This was contracted to 'school's better' and then to 'School Butter,' and was used principally by boys when passing by any school house other than their own."

STUDENT, McConnelsville, Ohio.—We think the sentence you give, "She is a splendid, good girl," by punctuating it as given here, may be regarded as perfectly grammatical. Does not the jar upon the ear, caused by the use of two such adjectives, deceive you into the belief that the expression is faulty?

ROBT. S., Millinville, Pa.—We have frequently stated that there is no constitutional limit to the length of time a President of the United States may serve, provided he is re-elected every four years. A good authority states that lean persons may acquire flesh by retiring early and taking all the sleep the system demands; eating plentifully of wholesome food and taking moderate exercise every day in the open air.

Z. BROOK, Clermont, Ills., also gives a remedy for black-leg in calves. He writes: "Bleeding in the neck is a certain cure for black-leg in calves and also all other horned cattle. The animal should be bled about one quart just as soon as it is discovered that it is diseased. And every stock raiser should as soon as black-leg is discovered to be in his herd, bleed every one of his cattle, both old and young, and it will certainly stop the disease from spreading among his stock. Mr. Craven's description of the disease is a true one."

SOLDIER Lime Ridge (no State and no name)—The law regarding Homesteads does not specify any particular improvements by soldiers or others availing themselves of its provisions. It is required that the party occupying the homestead tract shall reside on and cultivate the same, and hence it is fair to presume that the law requires such improvements as may be necessary to the cultivation of the land.

NATHAN H. C., Lawrence, Mich.—We know nothing of the pension agent whose circular you send us, but he may be a thoroughly reliable man. The only thing that gives his circular a questionable tone is that part which refers to discharges, his ability to procure duplicates etc.

O. L. C. H., Painted Post, N. Y.—The book ordered will be sent you at once.—We know nothing derogatory to the character of the publisher whom you name.

A. T. T., Bay View, Neb.—The less money you send to the firm you name in your letter, the better for you. We have very good reasons for believing that the concern is a swindle.

A. D. H., Armada, Mich.—Sends us a pocket calendar for which he has our thanks. He also states that, according to his belief, the widow of a man dying intestate and without children, under the laws of Michigan, is entitled to one-half his real and personal property, the remainder going to his brothers and sisters, or father and mother.

S. R. W., Republican City, Neb.—We think your friend is not entitled to any additional bounty. You can obtain photographs named by addressing a note to T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A READER, Virginia, Ill.—Address J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass. We cannot give you the price of the book.

Miss A. M. A., Webster, Pa.—We have heard of the *Young Folks' Gem*. We believe that paper to be both a humbug and a swindle.

A FARMER, Ashtabula, Neb.—We will try to oblige you with the markets you wish, if we can arrange it without too great expense.

SEBASTIAN, Stacyville, Iowa.—An abridged copy of "Cushing's Parliamentary law and Practice," which is standard authority in the United States, may be procured of any New York book dealer, and will cost you seventy-five cents.

D. K. M., Corsica, O.—Send a note stating what you wish to D. M. Stewart, Secretary Ohio State Grange, Xenia, O.

WILL W. PAUL, Lone Pine, Pa.—Would like the address of Dr. Henry Waters, formerly a practicing physician at West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio.

A. B. R., Connersville, Ind.—The potato is a native of mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, probably from Chili to Mexico. Maize and potato are the two greatest gifts which America has given to the rest of the world. The potato was cultivated and used for food long anterior to the discovery of the country by Europeans. The Spaniards first introduced it into Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Hawkins, a slave tender, introduced it into Ireland in 1565; Sir Francis Drake into England, in 1585, but without attracting much notice. Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1621, re-introduced it; but it was long before it was extensively cultivated there.—From New York to San Francisco the distance is 3,326 miles.

Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

"How do you Like America?"

EDIT. R BLADE: Having just returned to England from a residence of twenty-three years in America, a line descriptive of things here may not be uninteresting to your readers. After the long absence spoken of one feels like a stranger in his native land. On coming to England the only thing which reminds one of America is the language. But even this is not a reminder of the United States, for the English is here horribly murdered, as you well know. The many pleasant recollections of his mother country, while living in foreign parts, come of memories of home, home ties, and the dear associations thereof. Besides, pleasures of youth are entered into with a zest not experienced later in life, which accounts for the bright retrospective dazzling one's vision with its splendor.

It is also very hard to find present blessings fully appreciated. One's habits having conformed to a different *regime* of things, it need surprise no one on returning to his childhood home to find himself disappointed, lonesome and utterly homesick to return to the place of his adoption. During my long residence in America, I often yearned to return to dear old England, where everything seemed so good. So finally return I did. Being somewhat curious, I was desirous of knowing something of the passengers on board the Oceanic, which left New York for Liverpool on Nov. 1st, 1873. Interviewing twenty of the saloon passengers, who had emigrated to the United States from three years to thirty years previously, they all said that they left Liverpool in the steerage when making a venture to better their condition, but on returning to visit their friends in their native land, they "might well enjoy some of the fruits of their labors in the new world by going first class."

Now, a very pertinent question may here be asked: How many of the twenty first-class passengers on the Oceanic, above alluded to, would have risen from the steerage to the saloon had they remained in England? How do you like America? asked one passenger of another, as he lolled on a sofa in the saloon of the noble ship. "Well," the reply was, "when I landed in New York, twenty five years ago, I had just money enough to take me West; I went to work for wages at the start, kept things snug, and to-day twenty five thousand dollars would not buy me out." Similar questions as the above were often asked, and like evasive answers returned, showing such grand results of labor as only the United States of America can show on a large scale.

My purpose in writing this communication, and the succeeding series of letters which I contemplate writing on this subject, is to give facts. Being a workingman, I propose to deal with that which appertains to the well-being of the class to which I have the honor to belong. He who earns his living by the sweat of his brow is independent in a true sense of the word. One of the marked features of difference between an English and an American sea-port is the sharp, clipper shaped vessels of the latter scudding about in true Yankee liveliness. Of course, "the English make haste slowly," but to any person accustomed to the American dash of doing business, the slow system seen here is discouraging.

One of the most desirable characteristics of the Americans is their disposition to spare their strength as much as possible by the use of labor saving machinery. Hence they are very inventive. Could you, throughout the length and breadth of the United States, find an American who would carry in a sack four bushels of wheat, beans, &c., at once? Would he not tell you that two bushels were plenty for one load? But here they put four bushels in a sack and the sturdy yeoman has to carry the same up one or two, and sometimes three, flights of stairs. One was mortified to see on the docks at Liverpool wheat and corn moved by the hardest of manual labor, which should have been done by elevators. They are beginning to adopt elevators for the removal of grain, and have one here. Heavy, lumbering carts, wagons, drays, &c., are in unison with the heavy-legged draught horses and uncouth-looking drivers, in their heavy, hub-nailed boots; and to see them take hold of the bit of the leader, walk backwards and ply their whips when going round a corner is really humiliating to progressive England, and what a contrast to the pert Yankee sitting on his spring seat driving. "Come—hither—woy—ah," the teamster will holloa, as he walks beside his horses. They generally drive tandem.

The trim span of American horses and light wagon is not only more pleasant to work with than the heavier ones seen here, but more work can be done with them. To my mind you cannot find in England any which are as tasty and convenient as the American buggy. I used to think that it would be very desirable to introduce the English draught horses for use on the farms in the West, but am now fully convinced that the tough, spirited, active, beautiful American horse are more available. The thoroughbreds in this country are kept as pets, but the American is desirous of having *all* his animals thorough-bred.

Having rambled about a good deal in the United States, and had occasion to inquire of different persons from time to time, I must say that the information sought was generally obtained by the first time asking. On landing in Liverpool I asked six different policemen if they would please tell me what railway station to go to for Lincoln. But each one replied that he did "not know." Finally the seventh one said that "*he* knew," and he sent me to Lime street station, which proved to be the wrong one after all. Asking a gentleman how it could possibly be to find so much innocence among policemen, he said those men were not supposed to know anything outside of their beat.

I don't think that you can find in any other part of the world people better posted than they are in California. And why is it? Simply because in that State people meet from all parts of the world, and learn the value of intercommunication in a free and easy manner; not dwelling on the rules of etiquet. Having lived twenty years in the Golden State, you may be sure that I make many mistakes in conventional England, for the habit of "chipping," in conversation, has become second nature, and the sentiments to which one gives expression are not always acceptable to those who believe that Mr. A is better than Mr. B, simply because he chanced to be born on a higher grade, or in consequence of his having attained a higher position in society.

Conventional lines are drawn so closely between the different classes in this country, that they form a barrier over which it is very hard to cross, in going up, and the expression of those you meet declare in an emphatic manner, their calling and standing.

One of the most pleasing phases in the make-up of the American character is the independent expression manifested among all classes. In the United States, no man deems himself inferior because he may happen to be poor, and have to work at manual labor for a living. But in this country poverty and labor do get the cold shoulder, in consequence of the stigma of inferiority, here shown. Public speakers give expression to liberal views toward the poor, but it is in speech mercy, and not in practice, that the rights of the poor are acknowledged. The American farmer who employs help treats the same on a footing of equality. But the master in England treats his servants as inferiors. Quite as much so as did the late slaveholder treat his slaves in the Southern States. This may appear strong language, but I will relate a few things, and then leave your readers to judge for themselves:

Of course, here in agricultural Lincolnshire, the class with whom the laborers have to do is the tenantry. When I was a boy many of the farmers boarded their servants in their own house, letting them occupy the kitchen, of course. But now I find that nearly all the single men and boys employed on farms are boarded and lodged with the married laborers in small, but neat, comfortable quarters on the farm, some distance from the master's dwelling. The object of this, I infer, is to avoid, as much as possible, all contact socially between master and servant. Asking a certain laborer one day why he did not speak to his employer on business when they happened to meet on the highway, he replied: "Master would be insulted if I did that; besides he is cross enough all the time without me provoking him to anger by stopping him on the road."

Although concessions are being granted to the poor politically, socially there is a growing tendency to bear them down. It is true, that efforts are now being made to make education compulsory, but it is a painful fact that thousands of the tenantry are opposed to the spread of intelligence among the laboring classes. In proof of which, the writer knows from experience, that they do not like to have one say anything here favorable to America. As soon as the English laborer and artisan are convinced that they can command better wages for their work in some other country, they leave their homes for the place where they can do better.

It is a fact that a poor man in the United States, who has his health, is better off than an English tenant of small means for there he has chances not only of becoming the owner of a good farm, but of growing up with the country, becoming influential and filling offices of trust. But the English tenant need not aspire to anything higher than the calling and position occupied by his grandfather, for a man might as well try to climb a cocoanut tree as for him to try to rise above the sphere in which he was born, in this country of strong ideas of caste. It is not wealth, neither is it intelligence, that gives a person a position here; but birth. Hence there are not the incentives of perseverance found here that you have in the New World. This pressure of caste, then, having stamped on the British face such strong lines of distinction between the different classes, the mere mention of general equality is very objectionable. The sad results of oppression are seen in the many unpleasant phases which grow out of ignorance.

Education in the rural districts of England having been sadly neglected from generation to generation, one need not be surprised at the repulsive coarseness of features, expression and sentiments met with. The blessings of that general equality of the American people as a nation is seen in common intelligence among all classes and conditions of society; even among those who can neither read nor write, for they have the benefit of communicating with the intelligent. But, above all, the eye that sparkles with the light of freedom and independence, reveals a soul imbued with the fundamental principles of manhood. With all her faults, thank Heaven that there is such a country as the United States, for "the oppressed of all nations here find an asylum." One now feels that he is attached to the people and loves the land of his adoption. Respects, etc. MISER.

Lincoln, Eng., Feb. 28th, 1874.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

How is It to be Settled?—The Situation of the Mississippi Valley—Congressional Action—Rail vs. Water Carriage.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., March 16th, '74.

EDITOR BLADE:—The people of the great Mississippi Valley, in turning their attention to the transportation question, grappled with a subject of no light weight and importance. Geographically the subject is a vast one, covering an extent (calculating from the extremes in round numbers) of twenty degrees north and south and thirty-five degrees east and west, entirely in the temperate zone, with no waste lands caused by mountains, lakes, seas or deserts, but taken altogether, the most fertile agricultural body of land of the same size on the face of the globe; half as large as Europe, and having a sufficient producing capacity to support a population of 200,000,000 human beings. And taking our present ratio of increase as a criterion, there are no doubt persons living now that may live to see 75,000,000 inhabitants covering the territory of which I speak. To provide for the wants of this vast number should not only claim the attention of political economists and statesmen, but may tax to the fullest extent all their foresight and energy.

There was a time in the memory of the pioneers of Ohio and Indiana, when our cattle were collected by droves in Ohio, fattened there by grazing and feeding, and driven over the mountains to Philadelphia, and these, with the small amount of pork, flour and whiskey, taken down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, brought nearly the whole amount of money that farmers handled in those days of primitive simplicity. For at this stage of the settlement of this vast country, our fathers tanned the leather and made our shoes, they raised the flax and wool, and our mothers, by hand, manufactured it into cloth for the clothing of their families, our agricultural implements were few and simple, and were generally constructed at home. And although this, at present, looks like a rough sketch of pioneer life, it is not repulsive to those who have passed through such scenes of labor and hardship, for, notwithstanding our toil was incessant and our struggles severe and trying to our strength, our labors, as well as our crops, were so completely diversified that it was all in the highest degree enjoyable.

And at this stage of our settlement it was thought that the great prairies of the Mississippi Valley would never be peopled, and their growth was very slow and partial in its first stages, but after the return of the veteran Gen. Scott from the campaign against the Indians, headed by the chief known as "Old Black Hawk," he wrote a very interesting account of the prairie country, bordering on the Mississippi river proper, setting forth its producing capacity, in very glowing terms, and succeeded in influencing the general Government to make very extensive purchases of the Indians. The settlements have advanced beyond all previous calculation, so much so that even the great American desert has vanished, and its location is now becoming the sites of towns or turned into grain fields. As the settlement of the prairies advanced, the success of bringing agricultural machinery to bear in farming, has become a fixed fact, so that our vast prairies are fast becoming an extended grain field, to be carried on with machinery as much as possible, to the exclusion of hand-labor, while the surplus of farm hands thus thrown out of employment, generally take homesteads, buy farm machinery on credit and become extensive producers instead of laborers. In this way our agricultural population has vastly multiplied, while our manufacturing and consuming population has not kept pace with it; or in other words, we are annually growing a vast amount of produce, for which we have no convenient market. Owing to this, it frequently happens that our corn is only worth fifteen or twenty cents, and our wheat forty or fifty cents per bushel, while we have to pay comparatively high prices for all fabrics, implements and machinery prepared for us, in the East, we paying the cost of transportation back and forth at ruinous rates.

But the question which we wish to discuss is: "Must we of the West always submit to this shaving process?" Although we do not wish to return to primitive times and have our wives and daughters do the spinning and weaving as of yore, yet in those days our labor and crops, being much more divided, were more remunerative, and there was less danger of glutting the market with a few commodities. We see, then, it is the interest of the East to keep up the present lines of transportation because they want our cheap grain and meat, and want our market for their fabrics and improvements; and I am sorry to say there seems to be little prospect of our great National Legislature *doing anything* that will help us. They seem to say you must send your produce to New York or keep it where it is. We will help you build a railroad from Omaha to Gotham, or we will enlarge our canal for you, but the produce *must* come to Gotham.

Now what I wish to say on this point is this: We will pay tribute to the east through New York City only until we can do better. In the first place we expect the great movement inaugurated by the farmers' Movement, to result in great good to the plain of the west. Not merely in forming compacts for getting cheaper transportation or selling our farm products at the highest prices, or buying our wares and goods at the cheapest rates, but they should never rest satisfied until the consumer is brought to as near proximity to the producer; we must, whatever cost, erect and run our own manufactories to work our raw material into articles such as will supply our own and have from a consuming population four millions of grains and meat and vast quantities of vegetables and fruits, and every farmer of the West should pledge himself to work till this great end is attained.

But it is claimed that railroads are necessary for *quick* transportation. This is true; but, although they are an accompaniment of our advanced civilization, we do not wish to give them the power of an oppressor, and, therefore, wish to prepare a remedy that will hold them in check without destroying, crippling or injuring them to any great extent, for, although we should succeed in establishing in the West manufactories to supply our wants, we will still have a vast internal trade that must be carried on by railroads or canals, and as a check to the former, it is certainly desirable that we increase the latter, and in doing this the great extent of country, of which we speak, and the present and prospective population to be accommodated, certainly require that we should have our water communication so improved that it will supply a great want for all time.

And to this end we should have the Mississippi River improved to the rapids near Keokuk, Iowa, thence a ship canal to the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and a canal starting from the most favorable point on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan to the western extremity of Lake Erie, and thence one around the Falls of Niagara, (on our own side) and the whole distance be made accessible to ocean going vessels, so that a vessel can be loaded at Memphis or St. Louis, Chicago or Toledo, and not be compelled to unload till it reaches its destination, whether it be at Liverpool or Gotham, and thus not only secure water transportation but save the time and expense of re-shipping. I am aware that this will be attended with great expense, but not so great comparatively as we *have* laid upon ourselves. Not so great as Ohio took upon herself in her infancy in constructing her canals; not so much as New York did; not so much as some of our wise statesmen have proposed to expend in the visionary scheme of leveeing the lower Mississippi, to reclaim (as was stated) the swamp lands, but ready to make all vessels pay tribute to New Orleans. But it is useless to enumerate cases in which great improvements have been accomplished, for the improvements we propose are superior to all these—a great national work, worthy of the consideration of our intelligent people, worthy of the support of every liberal minded statesmen of our free and influential Government, and is pointed out by nature to be, with comparatively little improvement, the greatest channel of inland navigation on the globe.

Now, although we may not realize this for years, the increase in our population warrants us in saying the present generation will be able to demand it, and that the demand will be granted.

OLD PIONEER.

"KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP."

There has something gone wrong
My brave boy, it appears.
For I see your proud struggle
To keep back the tears.
That is right. When you cannot
Give trouble the slip,
Then bear it still keeping
"A stiff upper lip!"

Though you cannot escape
Disappointment and care,
The sure best thing to do
Is to learn how to bear.
If when for life's prizes
You're running, you trip,
Get up—start afresh,
"Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Let your hands and your conscience
Be honest and clean;
Scorn to touch or to think of
The thing that is mean.
But hold on to the pure
And the right with firm grip,
And though hard be the task,
"Keep a stiff upper lip."

Through childhood, through manhood,
Through life to the end,
Struggle bravely and stand
By your colors, my friend.
Only yield when you must,
Never give up the ship,
But fight to the last
With "a stiff upper lip."

GOSSIP.

Brothers-in-law—The judges.

The rock that topers split on—Quartz.

In tents excitement—Panic in a circus.

A great hardship—An iron steamer.

The largest room in the world—The room for improvement.

A lady hearing that a tunnel cost 5,000 francs a yard, importuned her husband to buy her a dress of that material.

A singular instance of scepticism is recorded in the case of the man who said the Bible was "too good to be true."

Lectures on cookery are becoming popular in some of the large towns of England.

The Kahn of Khiva has paid 100,000 roubles of the indemnity imposed upon him.

We have heard of white blackbirds, and now a report of the market for lumber speaks of green black walnut.

The placidity of expression worn by a man who is "next" in a full barber shop, cannot be counterfeited.

Australian preserved meat is considered an abomination in the British poorhouses, and in several of them has occasioned revolt.

The President of Cornell University says the young women there average ten per cent. better on the examination papers than the young men.

What is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer? One gets his law from the prophets, and the other his profits from the law.

A clergyman of Springfield, who has a bad habit of aading "sh" to many of his words, told, last Sunday, of those who had been brought up on the Lord's sideash.

How doth the little Benny B——
To Rowson snow his power!
He rops per Simmons in her tea,
And calls it "Brahmin sour."
—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, (Rep.)*

Five Governors of New Hampshire sat at one table at a supper lately given in Manchester by the Amoskeag Veterans. They were Messrs Straw, Smith, Weston, Sinaras and Harriman.

A well-known sage of New England is reported to have once defined Lot as "the concentration of the identities and the dispersion of the individualities."

There was a jumping match between seven young ladies in Waupun, Wisconsin, for a silver medal. The contestants wore loose trousers, and are described as so bewitching that the spectators cheered themselves hoarse. Sarah Jane Smith won.

A patriotic woman in Burlington, reading in the papers that some woman in Davenport had hair thirty one inches long, immediately sent to Chicago for some thirty-three inches long. Burlington isn't going to be beat on long hair, not if her daughters know themselves.

The "Good Mrs. Brown" of Dickens is outdone by a Liverpool woman, who has been committed to trial for stripping little children whom she met in the street, and turning them adrift in the cold with scarcely any covering on their bodies.

A professional life of forty years on one stage is rare enough to be mentioned, even though it be in Europe, and Mrs. Gunther Bachmann, who lived it, being altogether unknown to American fame, she made her debut in the Stadt Theatre, in Leipsic, and played there every night, appearing last January 12 only five days before her death. Her funeral was a event by the authorities of the city, and at the grave here were wreaches, rouge, wreaths and flowers, and the sincerest mourning.

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Scott—With Notes, 656 pages
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 640 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 640 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
Johnson's Lives of the Poets.
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Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spencer's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare' Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

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LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The April number of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is now before the public, and for variety and interest equals any previous number of the current volume. The opening article is the concluding part of E. G. MOORE'S well wrought story of "How the Train was Saved," and the sequel shows how the brave engineer escaped the terrible death that seemed opening to receive him. Mr. LOCKE contributes another characteristic sketch entitled "The Utility of Death;" EDGAR FAWCETT, the quaint, olden-time story of "Ildegonde; Mrs. SARAH D. HOBART furnishes in "El Dorado" a story of unusual depth of sentiment, Mrs. ROSA L. SEGUR writes an excellent paper on the influence of Madame ROLAND, under the caption of the "Inspirer of the Girondists; "Marion Pearl," a spicy episode turning on a German translation, while the remaining pages are well filled with sketches of travel, politics, poetry, etc. Such an amount of reading matter is seldom afforded for one dollar a year, and we are glad to know that the enterprise of the publishers is receiving merited appreciation. Subscriptions should be sent to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Those who think our army expenditures extravagant, may derive some consolation from the fact that while Germany has been discussing the propriety of reducing her army from 401,659 to 360,000 strong, Congress has decided to reduce the army of this country from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

A CHEAP FAMILY PAPER.

We know that in the present hard times many a man may justly hesitate before subscribing to a high-priced paper, even though it may be an excellent one in all respects. To just such men as these, the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will furnish just what they need—a first class farm and family paper at low cost. The FARM JOURNAL, now in the fourth year of its existence, has a circulation in nearly every State in the Union, and a circle of contributors embracing some of the best agricultural writers in the country. Since it is published at seventy-five cents a year, it has a just claim to being the cheapest agricultural paper issued, and the general verdict of its readers is that its merit is equal to its cheapness. Specimen copies will be sent free on application to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Reports reach us of general depression in the English iron market, resulting in a general and marked decline in prices. The few Railroads now prepared for the rail's, will doubtless be able to purchase their iron at rates much below those which prevailed last year.

☞ MAKE UP A CLUB for the WEEKLY BLADE and get the new series of temperance stories, to begin shortly in its columns.

THE WEEK.

Reports from Washington show that the receipts from customs are again up to the amount received at the corresponding time last year, and business may be said to have largely recovered from the panic.—President GRANT in a recent conversation with a leading western Republican Senator denied emphatically that he had expressed himself to the effect that any legislation looking to an inflation of the currency would be obliged to run the gauntlet of his veto. He further stated that he had conversed with no one on the subject, but should regard the intimation of a veto as an unbecoming threat.—Judge DENT, brother-in-law of Mrs. GRANT, died at Washington on Sunday morning, from an abdominal tumor.—A synopsis of Congressional proceedings during the past week will be found in another column.

The strike on the Erie Railway is still in progress, with no immediate prospect of settlement. A heavy force of police has been sent to the aid of the company. At Boston, the contest for SUMNER'S seat is said to be narrowing rapidly, and DAWES, ADAMS, HOAR and BANKS are named as the principal candidates. BUTLER has expressed himself in favor of the first named gentleman.

The Senate of California has passed a compulsory education bill.—The Missouri Senate has passed a bill to repeal the social evil clause in the charter of St. Louis.—The Ohio Board of Centennial Commissioners met on Wednesday, but took no action as they deemed it best to await the decision of Congress on the appropriation bill.—The remarkable eruptions at Bald Mountain, North Carolina, still continue to astonish the natives.

The temperance movement is still progressing, with unabated interest. In Cleveland and some other of the larger cities the anti-temperance men have made demonstrations of resistance, which have created still greater excitement. The Ohio Constitutional Convention have provided for submitting a license proposition to the people in a separate vote.

The Bonapartists celebrated the eighteenth birthday of Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, at Chiselhurst, on the 16th, with great ceremony. A congratulatory address was made to the Prince by the Duke of Padua.—The English Parliament reassembled on the 19th, when the Queen's speech was read.—The famine in India continues to bear upon the people with great severity.—Our advices from Japan are unusually full and interesting. In the Sandwich Islands Prince KAKALENA has been elected the successor of the late King LUNALILLO. Other interesting intelligence will be found in our summary of the week's news.

ANOTHER GREAT SPECIALTY.

The publishers of the BLADE always determined to make their paper an exponent of the best thought and sentiment of the times, have determined to begin a series of short temperance stories. These stories are fresh from the pen of a well known literary gentleman, and they promise to be the most interesting and instructive reading of their kind before the public. As these stories will be published in the BLADE alone, they will claim a wide circulation, and subscribers should send in their names early.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Hon. L. D. WOODWORTH, member of Congress from the Carroll district, this State, has introduced a bill into the House for the regulation of freight charges on Railroads, which is attracting attention. MCCRARY'S bill provides for the appointment of commissioners, with discretionary legislative powers, to regulate Railroad tariffs, and it is claimed that Congress cannot delegate such power to a commission. Mr. WOODWORTH'S bill obviates this objectionable feature of the MCCRARY bill. It creates a railway bureau of five commissioners, but instead of giving the commissioners arbitrary power to fix rates, it establishes a uniform rule to govern them in making schedules. This rule is that the rates on all undebted roads shall be such as to yield a net profit of ten per cent., and no more, on the actual cost of the roads and equipments; and on all roads which are in debt for construction and equipment the profit is not to exceed 15 per cent., five per cent. of which must be applied to the payment of the debt. The Railway Bureau, instead of being a body with legislative powers, like MCCRARY'S proposed board, is thus made only the executive agent to enforce a uniform regulation, governing charges prescribed by Congress. It permits no appeal to the courts from the rates prescribed by the Commissioners, and Mr. WOODWORTH, in his remarks upon the bill, argued that that feature in MCCRARY'S bill would result in conflicting and unsatisfactory decisions. This measure applies to fast freight and transportation lines, which do a large part of the freight carrying of the country, and which are not included in Mr. MCCRARY'S bill. It also prohibits railroad companies from owning lands beyond what is required for their use, and prohibits railroad directors and officers from organizing fast-freight lines. So far as an expression of sentiment has been given, the measure introduced by Mr. WOODWORTH meets with general favor by the friends of cheap transportation. No reasonable person desires the railroad companies to do business at rates which will not keep up their roads and pay the stockholders a fair per cent. on the capital invested. The object is to insure the honest management of roads for the protection of the stockholders and the public. This, as we understand, is the sole design of legislation upon the subject of railroad freight and passenger rates.

☞ If your time is nearly out for the BLADE renew it in time. Look at your printed address, and see when your time expires.

☞ Six small boys are employed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fold and paste their bills, at a salary of $600 each. Since the sessions of the Legislature last but three or four months, the small boys have the best of it, though they have no votes to sell.

A BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A few days since we called attention to the fact that a bill was pending before the Legislature providing for a Board of Aldermen in Toledo. The bill referred to has become a law and may be found in another column of the BLADE. It simply extends the provisions of the law passed for Cincinnati on February 10, 1870, to Toledo. The *Commercial* this morning states that it abolishes the present City Council. How our contemporary came to make so stupid a blunder we cannot understand. If the law abolishes our City Council, then it must have abolished the City Council of Cincinnati. By reference to the ninth section, it will be seen that this law, passed February 10, 1870, took effect upon the date of its passage, and the ninth section provided that the power of the City Council of Cincinnati "to issue bonds, lease property of any description for any purpose whatever, or to make contracts of any kind whatever, contemplating the expenditure of money not absolutely in the City Treasury, to the credit of the fund proposed to be used, at the date of the passage of this act, are hereby suspended until May 1, A. D., 1870, and all bonds issued, leases executed, or contracts made in violation of this provision, shall be null and void." Now, if the City Council had been abolished by this act, why was it necessary to suspend their power, from February 10, 1870, to May 1st, of the same year, to make contracts involving expenditures of money not absolutely in the City Treasury? By suspending this one power, did it not by implication confirm to the Council all the powers possessed prior to the passage of the law? If it did not abolish the Cincinnati Council, then it certainly does not abolish the Council of this city. The truth is, this law simply adds a Board of Aldermen to the Legislative branch of our City Government. It effects neither, the terms of office of members of the Council, nor the method of their election. Members of the Council will be elected as heretofore. Those chosen last year will hold over for another year, and the places of those whose terms expire this spring must be filled by election, the same as under the old law.

LEGISLATING HONESTY INTO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Our Legislature has been making an effort to prevent Railroad contractors from swindling their employes, the men from whom they procure their supplies, and those who board them and their hands. To effect this, they have passed a bill, of which the following is the synopsis made by the Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The bill makes the corporation constructing a railroad, or any part thereof, directly liable to all persons who shall perform any labor or furnish any material under a contract, express or implied, with a contractor or sub-contractor; and makes it the duty of the company to provide in the contract that the labor and materials shall be paid for before any part of the contract price is paid to the contractor. But the company are permitted to retain ten per cent. of the contract price as the work progresses, for the full performance of the entire contract; and, in case the claims for labor and materials exceed ninety per cent. of the contract price for the labor performed and materials furnished, the company may discharge their liability under this act by paying such a part of each claim as, in the aggregate, will amount to ninety per cent. of the contract price for the labor and materials on which the claims are based. To enable the company to know when they can safely settle with the contractor, and to determine the kind and amount of labor performed and materials furnished it is provided that the claimant shall file with the company or some officer thereof an itemized amount, stating the kind and amount of labor performed and materials furnished, the exact date and locality on the line of the road, and the contractor or sub-contractor for whom done.

This notice shall be served within thirty days from the time the claimant ceased furnishing materials for laboring on the road, and on failure to file it within that time the claimant shall be held to have waived all claims against the company under the act. For the purpose of protecting the contractor it provides that if the company pay the claims the contractor or sub-contractor, whose men are to be paid, shall be served with a written notice stating when the claims will be paid; and on his request shall be permitted to examine the claims, and if he dispute any of the claims, the company shall not pay the disputed claims until they are adjusted; and if they are not settled between the parties it may be submitted to the arbitrament of three disinterested persons, one chosen by each party, the third by the two just chosen, and their decision or the decision of any two of them shall be final on the matters submitted. There is also a provision that boarding-house keepers, by complying with the provisions of Section 2, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act. The company, by comparing the notices with estimates for the time mentioned in the notices and the contract for the price of the labor and materials, are enabled to ascertain whether they exceed ninety per cent. of the contract price, and consequently whether they are to pay the full amount of the claims, or a pro-rata share.

The object of this bill is a good one, but why Railroad contractors are not just as competent to transact their own business, in their own way, as other men, we do not understand. Perhaps some Democratic member of the Legislature may have special light upon this point.

WESTERN RESERVE AND MAUMEE ROAD.

The Legislature, in 1873, passed a law authorizing the Board of Public Works to collect what is termed intermediate toll on the Western Reserve & Maumee Road. By this is meant the collection of toll from persons using said road between toll gates, or between each terminus and the toll gate. It made it necessary for each person to either contract with the Superintendent at a stipulated price per month, or make a statement, under oath, of the amount of travel upon the Road. This law, while it was clearly just in many instances, was manifestly unjust in other cases and proved a very great annoyance to the Superintendent of the Road and the Board of Public Works. Last winter we gave the action of the people of Perrysburg, who felt that the law was specially oppressive to them. We see by the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday, which are elsewhere given, that the law of 1873 has been repealed, which will be good news for our Perrysburg neighbors and many others on the line of the Road.

RENEWED HIS BAIL.—DR. VALENTINE BRAUN appeared in Court this morning, and renewed his bail bond of $10,000, his sureties being Messrs. HENRY BRAND, JOHN VILLBAUR and JOHN GROESWALD. Mr. CHARLES MARKSCHEFFEL was one of the signers of the previous bond, but withdrew upon its renewal.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the House, on the 16th, bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. O'Brien—Prohibiting the use of public horses and vehicles for private purposes in Washington, and forbiding Government officials to require their servants to wear livery. By Mr. Herndon—For a commission on the preservation of forests: By Mr. Kasson—To give land warrants to soldiers and sailors in the late war. The House refused to set a day for the consideration of a bill to prevent contageous diseases. The evening session was very sparsely attended.

In the Senate, on the 17th, after a discussion in which the right of the President, pro tem. to appoint a chairman to an existing Committee, was strongly questioned, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of National Bank currency, and Senator Logan being entitled to the floor addressed the Senate.

In the House on the 17th Mr. Lowe reported a bill exempting Kansas and Missouri from the operation of the act of May 10, 1872, which forbids the preemption of iron and coal mines. Passed. After a conflict for precedence between the cheap transportation bill, the legislative appropriation bill, and the contested election case, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and the Committee rose after having gone through two and a half pages.—After some further discussion the house adjourned over till Thursday.

The Senate on the 18th resumed the consideration of the currency equalization bill. Senator Sherman submitted an order that after the passage of the Army bill, the financial question shall be pressed to a vote, two days being allowed for a general debate, and after that speeches not to exceed 10 minutes each. The bill to equalize distribution of currency was then taken up, and Senator Davis (W. Va.) addressed the Senate. No one else being ready to speak, Senator West moved that the bill to equalize the distribution of currency be laid aside informally and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill. Agreed to, with the understanding that the financial resolution should be resumed Thursday. Senator West then explained the provisions of the Army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army for the present fiscal year was $31,796,000. The original estimates for the next fiscal year were $34 543,000, but under the revised estimates they were reduced to $34,218,000. The House had voted for $28,801,916. The Senate Committee on Appropriation had reduced this amount to $27,763,500, or $4,633,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to the curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men. The bill was then read and nearly all of the section agreed to as reported by the Committee, the amendments all being concurred in. The most important of the committee's amendments adopted by the Senate, reduces the House appropriation for the pay of army traveling expenses, etc., from $450,000 to $400,000; strikes out the provision that no more than ten cents per mile shall be allowed for traveling expenses; reduces the House Appropriation for subsistence from $2,452,416 to $2,409,000; reduces the quartermasters' supplies from $4,500,000 to $4,002,000. The appropriation for incidental expenses is reduced from $1,300,000 to $1,100,000, and that for hire of quarters is reduced from $1,500,500 to $1,400,000; that for the preservation of clothing and equipages from moths is reduced from $50,000 to $30,000. The Committee heretofore recommended that the House appropriation of $70,000 for medical works for the Army Medical Museum and Surgeon General's office be reduced to $50,000, but afterward that the amendment be withdrawn and the amount left as fixed by the House.

In the House, on the same day, the regular session was devoted exclusively to debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, on which subject several written speeches were delivered.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Senator Dennis, from the Committee on Commerce, called up the bill reported yesterday, from that Committee, amendatory of the act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska. Passed. Senator Chandler called up the Senate bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens as pilots. Passed. Senator Buckingham submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians, including women and children, captured or killed by the United States troops during 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by the Indians during the same period. Agreed to. Senator Allison called up the bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee to investigate into the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia. Passed. The Senate laid aside the Finance bill and took up the Army Appropriation bill, and the discussion was carried on by Senators Scott, Logan, Boreman, West and others. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House, on the same day, after transacting some business of a minor character, at 1:30 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the Chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The item of $130,000 for the mileage of members of the House having been reached, Mr. Smith (Pa.) offered an amendment confining all allowance for mileage to actual traveling expenses. This amendment gave rise to a prolonged discussion, during which Mr. Mellish characterized mileage as a great American swindle. Mr. Niblack moved to reduce the amount one half, and expressed the opinion that 10 cents a mile was a just and fair measure of compensation for traveling expenses, but this amendment was rejected by a vote of 58 to 59. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

The Senate, on the 20th, resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Several amendments were offered, none of which were accepted. The bill was then read the third time and passed. The fortification bill was then amended so as to provide that the appropriations therein made should be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and the bill was then passed. On motion of Senator Sargent, the President pro tem. was authorized to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Privileges and Elections and on Education and Labor, made vacant by the death of Senator Sumner. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

The House on the same day devoted the time principally to the consideration of bills pertaining to the District of Columbia.

☞ SEND IN THE NAMES of your friends that we may send them free specimen copies of the BLADE and FARM JOURNAL. The more the better.

☞ Senator SCHURZ, on the financial question, represents the money-lenders of the country, while Senator LOGAN represents the producing masses of the West. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

If Senator Schurz, in his recent financial speech, echoed the sentiments of Wall street and the professors of political economy in Eastern colleges, as he appears to have done, there can be no question that Senator Logan has spoken the views of the workshops and the farms of the West and the workingmen of the whole nation. In fact, we do not imagine that Senator Schurz himself supposed that his extreme theories about specie payment would find a favorable response outside of that small class of political philosophers whose heads are always in the clouds, and that interested class of capitalists who make their largest profits when the poor men suffer most.

☞ READ "WHAT JOHN SIMPSON cost Oldburg" in the WEEKLY BLADE, and circulate it among your friends. Our new series of temperance stories will go everywhere.

☞ The American steamship *City of Peking*, designed for the Pacific Mail Line, between California and Japan, now building at Chester, Pa., is 350 feet long, and built of iron, and the largest afloat any where except the *Great Eastern*.

THE EQUITABLE SOCIETY.

As a rule, no man deserves that to which he cannot attain by his own merits; and so no institution which charges itself with the interest of widows and orphans deserves honor unless it successfully accomplishes those objects for which it was established. We can point to the successful career of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose fourteenth annual statement we have already published, as a conspicuous example of what industry, energy, perseverance, and an adhesion to honorable principles can accomplish.

This Society was organized in the year 1859, under the new and very stringent insurance laws of the State of New York, when our life insurance companies were doing an irregular and limited business. Its foundations were carefully laid; its plans were thoughtfully matured; its directors gave their personal attention to its development; and, with the determination to command success, they succeeded, after some years of active industry, in making their Society a leader and an authority in the important business of life-insurance. That position the Society has maintained so successfully, that it now attracts not less attention in England than in this country. A recent London journal, criticising its position, says that "the Equitable, though not the company of the greatest magnitude in New York, is the leading society, born under the most stringent system hereto made applicable to life-insurance." Its annual business statements furnish good reasons for such an opinion.

It appears that during the past year the new insurances of this Society exceeded fifty-three million dollars. A business so immense has never been done nor even approached by any life insurance company in England, where we might expect to find larger annual transactions than here, since it is there that life insurance has been practiced as a business for a hundred years or more. A result of the year's transactions was, to increase the accumulated capital of the Society, from eighteen and a half million dollars to more than twenty-two and a half million. Its cash receipts during the year amounted to nine million eight hundred thousand dollars, which is an enormous sum, representing a very great activity and confidence in the operations of the Society. Then there remains a surplus of more than two and three-quarter million dollars to be divided to the policy-holders in 1874.

Nor is this all. Those who have had no practical experience of the value of life-insurance—who have never received the payment of a policy for an estate; who have never collected the life-insurance money for the children whose father died insured, for the widow whose husband died insured, for the creditor whose debtor died insured—may read, without a thought, the statement that death claimed, for widows and orphans, nearly two million dollars from the Equitable Society during the past year. Yet there are volumes of biography in that fact. It tells us that this society has been educating men out of selfishness, and teaching them to have a consideration for the welfare of others. It tells of the alleviated anxieties of dying parents, of desolated homes made comfortable, of children preserved from vagrancy and crime, of inexperience and virtue shielded from the cold charity of an unsympathizing world.

And we may with much reason ask, What benevolent institution of the Church or of the State is doing more good than this Society is doing year after year? Have all the domestic charities in the land expended as much for the relief of distress, for the improvement of social life, for the preservation home, as the sum which the Equitable paid, on the demand of death, in the year 1873? If we knew the history of all those policies paid, we should probably be astonished by the number of families in every part of our land who now have reason to be thankful for the blessing of life-insurance.

☞ Have you noticed the announcement of our four great Temperance Stories, by GEO. WAINWRIGHT? The effect of liquor-drinking will be shown more effectually by these stories than in any other way. Raise a club in your neighborhood, and give them a wide circulation.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous puragatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, '71.
DR. R. V. PIERCE:

DEAR SIR:—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time, and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have on an average, once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,
WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

☞ The Chicago *Tribune* expresses the belief that not one woman in five wants the right to vote. It thinks the men would not object to extending the elective franchise to women if they could be convinced that the women want it. There are a great many men who do not vote, and yet we never heard that fact urged as a reason for disfranchising men.

The Nasby Letters.

Mr. Nasby and his Friends Prepare for a Protracted Drought—The Curious Result of the Preparation.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
March 22, 1874.

The weather is gittin milder and milder, and there is no possibility uv our stavin off an attack upon Bascom's, wich is our fortress. Joe Bigler and Pollock ever sence the faleyoor uv the last croosade, (wich wuz postponed on account of the weather), hev bin perpetooally and persistently inflamin the minds uv our wimmin, till they hev their rage worked up to a degree that is terrible. Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Bigler hev bin puttin on all their store cloze, and goin out all day callin on the wives and dawters uv our citizens. For instance, they'd go to Lucindy Gavitt, (Issaker's wife), all rigged up in silks and furs and dollar jooelry, and sich, and tell Lucindy that ef Issaker wood only save his muney instid uv spendin it at Bascom's she cood hev all these things jist ez well ez not. And then all the woman in Lucindy wood be stirred up and she wood more than howl. When Lucindy saw that these two wimmin hed actooal stockins on, she swore that she wood never rest till Bascom wuz busted.

We knew uv all this and trembled. The frost wuz gittin out uv the ground; fair, warm days wuz a comin on, and the raid onto us cood not be much longer postponed. Our wimmim cood git out ez soon ez it wuz warm enuff for em to go out without shoes, and we knowd that when they cood get out they wood.

"Will they come in and smash in the barrels?" asked Bascom.

"Percisely so."

"Wat kin we do?" groaned Deekin Pogram.

"Wat kin we do?" wuz the ekkoin anser from every wun uv them.

"This is wat we kin do," sed I promptly. "Let G. W. take the barrels this afternoon, and roll em out into his barn, where these cussid wimmin can't possibly find em, keepin a single demi-john—an hour's supply—in the bar. Ef they come and smash, why they kin only smash a gallon at a time. Yoo kin draw out a gallon at a time, and the enemy kin never git at our magazeen. Hev I spoken well?"

"Like a sage—like a sage! It is well—it is well!"

Bascom consented, and we all turned in to help him roll the barrels out. Never did men work with such zeel. It seems as tho there is suthing inspirin in the rollin uv barrels. I cood work at it forever.

We got em all safely in the barn, Bascom drawd out a demijohn, and we felt comparatively safe no matter what shood happen.

Night came on, and at ten P. M. I left Bascom's to go to my humble bed at Deekin Pogram's. Ez I approached his dwellin I fell into a trane uv thot. I hed only hed five drinks, and I felt a longin for more. I wanted to be filled up for wunst—to hev, for one time, all that I cood lay to. I thot to myself there is them barrels in Bascom's barn. Wat is to prevent me from gittin a bottle and goin there, and draw it full, and for wunst in my life hev a self-satisfyin fullness? Nothin. I hed marked the locashun uv them barrels, and I cood go in the dark to em ez well ez in the glare uv the broad day.

I determined to do it. I went to my room and got a bottle and went thro the alley on wich the barn stood. Caushusly scalin the fence I crept into the barn, and crawled up to the barrel wich hed the fawcit in. I wuz enveloped in Cimmerian darkness. I reached out keerfully to find the fawcit, when I heerd a rustlin sound ez tho somebody else wuz neer. I laid still on my abdomen till the sound ceased. "It is nothin," I sed to myself, and crawled up closter.—Confoosh'n! My hand struck a livin human body! Drawin back hastily, my boot struck an obstacle, wich, ez of the exclamash'n wuz wrung from it, remarked, "Thunder!" Jest then a match wuz drawd, a candle wuz lighted, and—Tableo!

There stood Bascom erect, with a pained expression onto his countenance, and on their abdomens, each with a bottle in his hand and crawlin towards the barrel, wuz Deekin Pogram, Capt. McPelter, Issaker Gavitt, Elder Pennibacker, and evry wun uv them wich wuz in Bascom's when the arrangement wuz made to move the barrels, and wich assisted in movin em.

The thot that hed okkured to me hed likewise okkured to all the rest.

I wuz the only one who hed presence uv mind. I dropt my bottle afore I riz, and and springin to my feet, I denounct em for the breach uv faith they wuz committin.

"Wat are *yoo* here for?" demanded Deekin Pogram. "Didn't yoo come here for jist wat we come for?"

"Did I come here with a bottle?" I replied. "Did I come here like a thief in the night, to pilfer our good friend's sustenance? Oh, yoo vipers! Hev yoo no control uv yoor appetites? Can't yoo wait till the mornin, or, ef yoo must hev yoor nip, cant yoo go like men to the bar, and hev em charged to yoo? I blush for the Corners."

They all slunk out, leavin me and Bascom alone.

"Its all very well, Parson," sed he, his eye glittrin croocily. "Yoo drapt yoor bottle skillfully. Did yoo spose I wuz sich an ijeot ez to leeve all this likker all alone doorin a nite? Not any. Go too, yoo hoary-headed deceever."

And he turned me out and put a padlock on the barn, and I went sorrowfully to my home ez dry ez a lime-kill. Better for me wood it hev bin ef I hed never thot uv it. Better never hev a hope than hev it fail. But there remains to us jest wat we hed before. This escapade don't dry up any uv our sources uv supply, and we hev it so fixed that all the wimen in the Corners can't interfere with gittin our reglar drinks. Thank Heaven for so much.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.

☞ NEW SUBSCRIBERS WHO expect to receive the benefit of the series of temperance stories in the BLADE, should send in their names early. It is not probable that we shall be able to provide back numbers after the stories have once begun.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY contains three-fourths as much matter as any of the $4.00 magazines, and is furnished at $1.00 per year. Enclose a dollar to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, and get it.

Viewed from the stand point of economy, the New Elastic Truss is a remarkable invention. The industry of thousands has been saved to society by its use. It affords instant relief; is worn night and day with comfort; it retains all the rupture absolutely without any exception and at all times, and should not be removed during the few weeks necessary to effect a permeat cure. Sold low. Very durable. This Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y City, who furnish circulars free whenever desired.

THE SCOTT BEQUEST.

Trustee Meeting and Formal Conveyance—The Proposed University.

On Saturday afternoon the Trustees of the Scott Bequest, Messrs. Richard Mott, W. H. and F. J. Scott, D. F. DeWolf, Mayor Jones and A. E. Macomber, met.

The deed of conveyance for property to the value of $60,000 was presented by Mr. W. H. Scott, which provides for the erection in Toledo of a University of Arts and Trades.

Papers were read by the Messrs. Scott, upon the benefits to be derived from an early opening of the Institution.

The following resolution offered by Mr. F. J. Scott was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with persons supposed to be competent to teach some useful branch of mechanical art or useful knowledge within the scope of this University, and to report at a future meeting.

The Committee to which had been referred the preparing of suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Jesup W. Scott, reported the following, which were adopted:

DIED—In this City, on Thursday, January 22d, 1874, JESUP WAKEMAN SCOTT, born at Ridgefield, State of Connecticut, February 25, 1799.

For more than 40 years identified with the interests of the City of Toledo, and to whose prolific pen more than to any other man, is due the merit of calling public attention to its advantages for a great City, and to whose genius and liberality this organization for a University of Arts and Trades owes its origin and endowment, and as an appreciation of his eminent worth, thoughtful regard for the great interests of the industrial class, and love to God, as manifested in his love to man, this Board adopt and register upon its minutes the following:

Resolved, That in the death of Jesup Wakeman Scott this city has lost one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens, and this University its founder and benefactor—a man whose life exemplified that true nobility and love for humanity which prompted him to devote a large part of his fortune to establish in this city an institution for the promotion of knowledge in the arts and trades, and the related sciences, by means of lectures and oral instruction; of models and representative works of art; of cabinets and minerals, of museums instructive of the mechanical arts; and of whatsoever else may serve to furnish artists and artisans with the best facilities for a high culture in their respective occupations, in addition to what are furnished by the Public Schools of the city.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the bereaved widow and family of our deceased friend, in the loss they have sustained; and that the Secretary transmit a copy of these proceedings to them.

After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

A Fine Horse—To Horsemen.

The want of good road stock has been severely felt in Northwestern Ohio, for to the farmer who breeds stock to sell it is the most profitable. H. M. LOCKE, of Oak Grove Farm, Adams township, Lucas county, Ohio, has remedied this want. He has on his farm the justly celebrated stallion, Mansfield Golddust, the best of the Dorsey Gold-dust stock, which horse is at the service of the farmers of the Northwest, on very reasonable terms. Mansfield Gold-dust has taken premiums without number, at State and County Fairs, and will doubtless do much toward improving the stock of this section of the country. We call the attention of farmers and others interested in stock matters to Mr. LOCKE'S advertisement in this week's BLADE.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* reflects the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of Ohio, and substantially repeats what the BLADE has urged upon the Constitutional Convention, when it says—

The inadequacy of the judiciary establishment was the only real reason for calling the Constitutional Convention of 1850, and nearly all that was needed was to enlarge the same system. The Convention framed a new system which, in every respect, has proved a failure. The present Convention is trying to patch up this failure by making the intermediate or District Court wholly distinct, but with no prospect of saving the Supreme Court from being clogged, as it is now, nor of making litigation less interminable or costly than the present establishment has made it, nor of modifying the character of a system which seems designed to deny justice, to enable the strong to deprive the weak of the protection of law, and to provide successive mills to grind over cases for the benefit of the machine and those who attend it.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to

BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE, should be addressed to

LOCKE & JONES, Propr's,
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST *is a* Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gilford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morgan's Traveler, imported, he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cyprus, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Harnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zincadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST's dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:32; in harness in 2:30. Rossa in harness, at 3 years old, in 2:35. Zincadie won second money in 3 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1873, in 2:37; and Fonty won the

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1874.

The death of Mr. Sumner produces a a strong impression in Washington.—There are insignia o' mourning on all the public buildings on account of Mr. Fillmore, but real mourning is for the great Senator, and not for the great President. The crowd at the capitol yesterday was immense, and the majority was made up of the class which Mr Sumner did so much to redeem. A few remember against him his more recent acts and utterances, but the great majority forget all but his noble warfare against oppression and wrong-doing, and the grand and lofty courage with which he withstood the despotism of slavery. His pure and unselfish public life is conceded by all, and the feeling is universal, that a great man is lost to the Republic.

Yesterday morning the body was borne from the house of death to the rotunda of the Capitol, where it "lay in state," as the unseemly phrase is, till the hour for the funeral services in the Senate Chamber. The chaplains of the two Houses were present, simply to read the funeral service, and no words of eulogy or of warning were spoken. From the Senate Chamber the body went to the car, and thence on its way to the State which so long honored him with its confidence. It is pleasant to remember, in this hour of sadness, that the offensive resolutions which the Massachusetts Legislature adopted in a moment of irritation were officially *taken back* before his death, and that the grateful act was communicated to him in time to soothe his dying moments. The usual eulogies will be pronounced in both Houses after the return of those who have gone to bear the body to its last resting place.

With noiseless tread Death comes on man,
No plea, no prayer delivers him;
In midst of life's unsettled plan
With sudden hand it seizes him;
And, ready or not ready, no delay!
Forth to his Judge's bar he must away.

The scene in the Senate Chamber was most impressive, and a sample of orderly arrangement and Senatorial dignity. The Senate was already in place and the galleries were full, when a number of gentlemen, in white scarfs and white gloves entered and took seats which had been arranged for them. They were the House delegation from Massachusetts. Next appeared a number of gentlemen with black scarfs and black gloves, attended by ladies. They were the Senators and members designated to attend the body. Next came in the whole body of Representatives, preceded by their officers; and then the Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court, in their robes of black. Then the President and his Cabinet; and finally the Chaplains, reciting, as they entered, the solemn words of the funeral service, followed by the pall bearers and the body. When the short services were over, Mr. Carpenter, as the organ of the Senate, stepped forward and addressing the gentlemen in black scarfs, said: "And now the Senate of the United States intrusts the remains of Charles Sumner to its Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Committee appointed to convey them to his home, there to commit them, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the soil of the Commonwealth or Massachusetts. Peace to his ashes."

In the case of Mr. Fillmore it is ordered that the weeds of mourning which drape the public buildings, shall remain till after the funeral. This seems to indicate a short time, and it is inferred that badges of sorrow will not long be becoming to the White House, where, if the popular rumor is to be credited, are soon to be celebrated the marriage nuptials of Miss Nellie and her wealthy foreign beau. The arrangements, it is said, are all completed.

They are counting noses in Massachusetts over the vacant place in the Senate, and the names most frequently mentioned are those of Dawes, Hoar, (E. R.), Butler, Banks, Sanford, Gov. Washburn, ex Gov. Clifford, and ex Gov. Bullock. It is said that Butler and Dawes have made a combination, and that Dawes will be the Senator and Butler the Governor. Doubtful!

Our local papers are spreading themselves on a patent metalic churn which was exhibited here on Thursday by a gentleman from California, who is the patentee. It was only patented a couple of days ago, and at its first public exhibition made about a pound of butter from a pint of milk. It was supposed by the witnesses that the marvel was produced through the operation of a galvanic current, but as the process was a secret, this was only guess-work. The inventor claims that 5 lbs. of butter can be uniformly made from a gallon of milk; and, in exceptional cases, a pound can be made from a pint of milk. The expense is about 5 cts. per pound, and the butter is said to be good. The inventor is soon to churn before the President.

The health of Senator Morton has been the subject of some exaggeration. He has been absent from his seat for a week on account of a sore foot, which is now nearly well. His general health is rather better for his rest.

Col. Brudinot (an educated Indian) in his lecture, here, about his own people, stated the number of Indians to be 235,279, divided into 190 tribes, and located on 86 reservations comprising 218,000 acres of land. Among other things, he said: "If you would only do for *us* what the honored statesman, who now sleeps in death, has done for the *slave*—enfranchise us and make us equal with yourselves—we would soon show you that the hope of social advancement would be a sure success in civilizing the wild Indians."

Senator Thurman has been acting as chairman of the District Investigating Committee since the illness and withdrawal of Mr. Boutwell, but yesterday, Senator Stewart was appointed to fill Mr. Boutwell's place, and to be chairman of the committee.

To-day is the seventh day of a blast from the northwest, during which, the icy winds have most of the time been a gale. There is great fear that the fruit has gone up. BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, March 17, '74.

The BLADE, in a timely article on the death of ex-President Fillmore, calls attention to the disappointment felt by his friends that the weight of his administration on the subject of slavery should have been thrown against his uniform public utterances and against what is believed to have been the honest convictions of his life. The fact is not to Mr. Fillmore's credit, but it is useful as showing how hard it was to resist the influences which the slaveholders took care should surround our public men at the capitol; and is so much more to the honor of that little band of heroic statesmen who, about the same time, began the war upon slavery in the United States Senate.

John P. Hale was the first of that notable band, and took his seat in 1847, Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase followed in 1849, and Charles Sumner was added in 1851; and, while Mr. Fillmore shrank back from the powerful influences brought to bear upon him, and on all public men at Washington, these four stood as the steel to the strike, and were neither moved by blandishments nor threats. They were all strongly radical, but they were able and prudent, and Mr. Sumner was the only one that suffered personal injury from the rage or malice of the slaveholders.

He was the youngest of the four, Mr. Seward having been born in 1801, Mr. Hale in 1806, Mr. Chase in 1808, and Mr. Sumner in 1811. Perhaps he was no bolder than the others, but he took less care about making himself offensive, and his social bearing was not so much of a shield. His famous speech on "the crime against Kansas," delivered on the 19th and 20th of May, 1856, was very severe on the leading South Carolina Senator, Mr. Butler; but as it was the business of Mr. Butler to take care of his own reputation, and he was understood to be quite able to do it, the assault of Mr. Brooks was evidently not to vindicate his Senator.

The offense was doubtless contained in what Mr. Sumner said of the State of South Carolina, the honor of which Mr. Brooks regarded as largely in his keeping. In these days South Carolina was the queen of the States. She was the banner State of the Democracy, and her people were not accustomed to hear anything but words of deference and respect; although she was, in fact, an example of aristocracy and despotism, and had no more claim to be regarded as a republican State than the empire of Austria.

The words of Mr. Sumner were therefore terribly galling; and it is not wonderful that Mr. Brooks, with his southern ideas of what was due to his State, should have resolved to punish the bold orator who had thus dared to reflect on its honor.

Mr. Sumner, in speaking of Mr. Butler, said: "Coming, as he announced, from a State—ay, sir, from South Carolina (pronouncing the word in a very contemptuous tone) he turns with lordly disgust from this newly formed community (Kansas) which he will not recognize even as a body politic.—Pray, sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of *the State* which he represents? He cannot have forgotten its shameful imbecility—from slavery—throughout the revolution; followed by its more shameful assumptions for slavery since. He cannot have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slave trade, clinging to it as the very apple of its eye, and making it the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which is Republican only in name; confirming power in the hands of the few and founding the qualifications of its legislators on *a settled freehold estate and ten negroes*. And yet the Senator, to whom that *State* has, in part, committed the guardianship of its good name, instead of moving, like the reverend sons of Noah, with backward treading steps to cover its nakedness, rushes forward in the very extacy of madness, to expose it."

These were galling words for which there was no reply; and, two days afterwards Mr. Brooks stole into the Senate Chamber when Mr. Sumner was at his desk at work, and administered those blows which for the two following years disabled the Senator from all Senatorial duty. Meantime, Massachusetts, with touching fidelity re-elected him by a *unanimous* vote; and Preston Brooks, failing to get expelled, volunteered his resignation, was re-elected, also by a unanimous vote, and had gone to his account.

Mr. Sumner, on returning to the Senate, attacked the old enemy with redoubled power. His speech on the "Barbarism of Slavery" was his greatest effort, and will live as long as men love freedom. It was a masterpiece of statement, learning and eloquence, and largely moved forward the gathering wave which was ultimately to wash out the black crime of the nation in blood.

The great services of Mr. Sumner in the United States Senate can never be forgotten, and the shadow which fell on his last days is not to be thought of in the presence of his heroic and ponderous blows against the enemies of the Republic, and the monstrous evil which they sought to perpetuate. Nor are we to forget or lightly to estimate the purity and integrity of his public life, his entire separation from all rings and jobs, and schemes for making money. His public and private virtues are everywhere conceded, and his great industry and ability, his rare gift for oratory, his high scholarship, and his freedom from what has been the bane of our American statesmen—the love of office—combine to give him a place among the noblest men that the country has produced.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1874.

The bill of Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, to reform certain abuses in the civil service, is worthy of more attention than it is likely to receive. It recites in the preamble that provision is made by law for the compensation of civil officers, and that it was not intended to increase their income by perquisites; and that, as slavery has been abolished, and livery is a badge of servitude, it is derogatory to the dignity of a citizen. Hence it proceeds to enact that any officer or employe of the government who shall take for his own use any money or property of the United States, beyond his salary, shall be removed from office and be subject to the penalties for theft, etc., and that all necessary transportation shall be done in plain, strongly built wagons constructed for that special purpose, and that any officer of the government who shall use for his own private purpose a carriage or horses belonging to the government, or shall use at his house as servants persons in the employ of the government, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine and imprisonment as well as removal from office. The bill also prohibits officers of the government from distinguishing their servants by livery, under the penalty of a fine.

I wish I could say that there is no necessity for such a law. But it is true that great abuses have grown up in the departments, which require a check. It is found that bundles, express packages, the mail and other things can be conveyed in carriages, and that carriages belonging to the government and drawn by horses kept in the government stables are very convenient for the families of the officials. It is also found that messengers and runners in the various departments make excellent servants for a reception or party, and that the transition is easy from using these carriages and horses and servants on special occasions to using them constantly, and having them paid for by the contingent funds, which are appropriated for special purposes. It will be generally conceded that these things are abuses and ought to be stopped. They pertain to any party that continues long in office, and grow up gradually by degrees.

The matter of living may be regarded as out of the line of proper legislation, inasmuch as it pertains to social life, and every man should be at liberty to use his own taste or sense of propriety in directing his household and the clothing of his servants. But, if our fathers were so radical as to put in the constitution that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States", it would not seem to be out of sympathy with their idea that subscriptions to servitude should be discouraged and that officers of the United States should not be allowed to adopt the social usages which spring from *orders of nobility*. But, whatever may be thought of this last proposition of the bill, there should be no doubt as to the rest. When a man accepts a salary from the goverment it should be sufficient for him to live upon, and not be an indirect license for pickings.

It is announced that the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. is soon to make a dividend.

The bronze statue of Gen. Scott for the Soldiers' Home is on its way to Washington. It is not equestrian, and simply represents the General standing in his regimentals, with his hand under the breast of his coat.

The bronze statue proposed by S. S. Cox will hardly be voted. He wants Congress to donate 200 brass cannon to McDonald as full pay for a brass statue of Admiral Farragut But as the metal of 200 cannon would be worth about $100,000, it is not very likely to be done.

The procession of St. Patrick's yesterday was a very fine affair. The Irishmen were beautifully uniformed, the musical bands were numerous and fine, the marching precise, and the weather good.

The muss in the District investigation was settled yesterday by the re-appointment of Mr. Stewart simply as a member of the Committee, without any reference to the Chairmanship. Mr. Allison, a very competent man, will remain as Chairman. I notice that the printer makes me say *Sherman* instead of *Thurman*. But Mr. Sherman has nothing to do with the District investigation, and I am glad to say that Mr. *Thurman* is no longer acting as Chairman.

The famous churn referred to in one of my letters, turns out to be a cheat. The yolk of eggs is used, and the butter is the result of thickening the milk by chemicals.

An elaborate report in relation to the evil effects of dividing the land of forest trees has been made by a Congressional Committee, and will soon be printed. They recommend a scientific commission to make further researches.

It was announced in the Senate yesterday that the Civil Rights bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with Mr. Sumner's consent, before his death, was ready to be reported, but awaited the return of Mr. Edwards, who went with the funeral cortege to Massachusetts. It seems that the Committee have made some changes in the bill.

BUCKEYE.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE OLD BUILDINGS—PAWNBROKERS—AN INCIDENT—BIG BUILDINGS—TEMPERANCE—TRINITY—TO LADIES—PARLOR ARTILLERY.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1874.

THE OLD BUILDINGS.

There is no city in the world that has better or worse buildings than New York. The buildings of recent date are commodious, airy, and supplied with ventilation and the other requisites for health and life. But those dating back thirty years in the time past of the city are fearful. These houses are hives, swarming with people, and possessing absolutely no conveniences. Imagine the condition of a house twenty feet wide, sixty feet deep, and six stories high, in the centre of a block, with openings only in the front and rear! in which are packed ten large families in the upper five stories, and imagine the condition of the people who live in them! In one such house twenty cases of typhoid fever occurred in three months. Philanthropists have in this a wide field for effort. The crying necessity of New York is for houses that can be rented cheaply, and that furnish light, air and water, and in which cleanliness is a possibility.

And writing of poverty and tenement houses, what springs so naturally to the point of one's pen as

PAWNBROKERS,

who are a queer set and drive a queer business. The pawnbroker is a man who lends money on short time on collateral security. Are you a widow and is your boy sick? You take a shawl to Moses, and he advances you about one-fourth its value at a tremendous rate of interest, 25 per cent per annum. This supply gone, your best dress, your extra pair of shoes, your wedding ring, your Bible, and finally your bed. He takes them all, for they are all salable. You get a ticket for each article, and if you come within a year and redeem them, all right; if not, at the end of a year they are sold. Inside one of these shops you will see a satin dress hanging ticketed beside a calico skirt, shoes, Bible, revolvers, musical instruments, tools, clocks, kettles, skates, every species of portable property under Heaven, side by side. But in the big safe in the back room, you would, if you could get a peep therein, see other kinds of property. You would see diamonds, costly jewelry and silver plate. For the poor are not Shylock's only customers. Madame, on Fifth Avenue, has spent more for dress than her pressed husband can afford, and she does not ask him for money. The obsequious dress-maker shows her that her diamonds can be easily removed from their settings, and bogus stones, that an expert could hardly tell from the genuine, put in at a trifling cost. Then Moses or Simon will be glad to advance her what money she needs on the genuine stones. This she does, paying a ruinous interest, and trying to save money enough out of her allowance to redeem them. And then ruined men find these shops a convenient place to get temporary aid on jewels with which they do not wish to part. For this class of customers there is a private side entrance.

Speaking of removing genuine diamonds and supplying their place with paste, reminds me of a little incident that excited the risibles of the fashionables only two weeks ago. A lady on Fifth Avenue had got into trouble. She had purchased thousand dollar dresses, and thousand dollar furs, and thousand dollar things generally, till her bill footed up to a sum total that was frightful. Her husband had lost heavily in stocks. She dared not ask him for the money, and what was she to do. She had diamonds to the value of $15,000. She took these rings and bracelets and things, and hied her to a jeweler's who rent them with imitation stones that looked just as well as the genuine, and on the genuine stones she raised the money to relieve her wants.

In the meantime the husband had lost money at gambling, and had "debts of honor which must be paid." How was he to get it? His wife's diamonds! Capital idea! One morning he slipped them in his pocket and went to a jeweler's.

"Can you take stones out of jewels and replace them with imitation?"

"Certainly."

"What would these be worth—or rather what would you advance upon them?" said he, pulling out the sparklers.

The jeweler looked at them and looked up.

"About $150!"

"$150! Why they cost $15,000."

"The originals doubtless did. We have the originals in our safe. We took them out two weeks ago, and put in these paste ones."

The gentleman gave a prolonged whistle, and put them in his pocket and walked out.

There was doubtless a scene at his house. Doubtless he demanded why Madam, his wife, had pawned her jewels, and doubtless she wanted to know how he came to know it. How it was settled never will be known. The pawnbrokers are all shrewd men. They not only know the exact value of every kind of personal property, but they know exactly what it will bring at auction.

THE THIEVES

use the pawnbrokers. If the thief has stolen a watch or table linen, or handkerchief, he does not keep it. So the pawnbroker gets them at one-fourth their value, knowing that they will never be claimed. The marks are taken out of articles of cloth—the cases of watches are melted, if the material is good enough, and others are substituted—in short, no matter what the article is, it is disguised so that its owner wouldn't know it. It is a curious profession and full of curious incidents.

THE BIG BUILDINGS.

The capitalists of New York, and some who were not capitalists, got, some years ago a mania for big buildings, and an immense number were erected. But none of them paid. The *Herald* building in Nassau street, one of the busiest localities in the city was built at a cost of millions. But it don't rent. The cost of the building is so enormous that no one can afford to pay a rent that will be remunerative. For instance, small offices on the third floor are held at $2,500 per year, which rent requires an excellent business to pay. Men go to less expensive buildings where they can get lighter rents, and the big splendid buildings are empty. The Domestic Sewing Machine Co.'s building, corner Broadway and Fourteenth, has never paid one per cent on its cost. I could mention twenty such buildings, the history of one answering for the rest. The Domestic Company pays a ground rent of $80,000 per year and the cost of the building was simply enormous. These buildings are splendid advertisements but the proprietors would have done better had they used the newspapers.

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance movement in the West has had its effect on New York, though the plan adopted can never be successful here. The liquor interest is too immense, and the lawlessness of the element affected by it is too dangerous to be tackled in that way. But the good people are at work nevertheless, in the way I indicated in previous letters, and they are strengthening their hands by meetings of personal solicitation, and every other way. One good effect of the agitation has been the awakening of the churches to the evil. Trinity Church is the richest religious corporation in the country, and her wealth is almost entirely in real estate. The singular fact has been developed that this church rents one hundred and twenty buildings to wholesale and retail liquor dealers! The press has called the attention of the Managing Board to this fact and has driven them into steps to remedy it. The temperance people say there is but little use of their raiding upon the the liquor interest so long as the greatest church in America is really a partner in it, and they are about right. But whether anything will be accomplished or not, is doubtful. Trinity is too rich to do much good. It was not the rich Pharisees but the humble fisherman who did the great work eighteen hundred years ago. A church that owns one thousand building lots worth an average of $25,000 each—or $25,000,000, cannot do much in the way of reform! You see it takes all its time to take care of its property!

A NEW POWDER.

I hasten to lay before your lady readers an important fact. For years the fashion in powder has been white, with a reddish tint. This is all changed. The correct thing now is the unbleached face powder, a clear olive tint, which is considered much more stylish than the old time pearl white and flesh tints. This converts the lady using it into a brunette. Of course there must be red on the cheeks, but the foundation—the first coat, if I may use the expression—must be olive. Remember this, fair ladies! You must become Indians, or an approximation thereto. And another thing. Take the long high heels off your shoes, and have good square heels put on, set back where the heel ought to be. Fashion has, for once, done a good thing. But how long will it last?

"PARLOR ARTILLERY."

About these days look out for peddlers, with a new toy for children, called "Parlor Artillery." This cheerful article is a cannon loaded with nitro-glycerine, which discharges an india rubber ball, and warranted to be "harmless." But nevertheless a box of the cartridges did explode in a house on Fourth avenue, and did blow the front of it out as completely as though a powder magazine had exploded therein. Imagine Charles Augustus, aged five, loading and firing his little cannon, warranted harmless. He drops one back into the box and an explosion ensues. Charles Augustus is not to be found, nor is Mary Anne, his little sister, who was regarding the proceedings with interest. The cherubs are gone, but you will find pieces of them in the back yard. Small fragments of C. A.'s boots, and possibly one of Mary Ann's gaiters will be enough to hold a funeral over. This is what you may expect if you purchase for your little dears anything possessing so great distributing power as nitro glycerine cartridges. Give the parlor artillery a wide berth. I never liked cannon in any shape. So deep-seated was my aversion to cannon that at the breaking out of the last war I refused to enlist in an artillery company—or any other company.

PIETRO.

OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

The Tobacco Growers—The Factories—Cost and Profit of Raising the Weed—Living Expenses in the East.

EDITOR BLADE: I do not remember opening a Western paper during the last six months without seeing complaints in it at the large crop and low price of corn. During the last week I have been among the Yankee farmers, and I find them groaning over their staple crop—tobacco. They complain that there are too many men growing it, and the crop is so large that it does not bring a remunerative price. And they are busily computing, and showing on paper, that they would be much better off, financially, were they to raise corn and wheat in place of growing nothing but tobacco and having to buy western grain.

So there you have the two stories: Corn and wheat too plenty and too cheap at the West; tobacco too cheap and corn too dear at the East.

I suppose all will admit that the Western farmer has much cause for complaint, and I think I can show you that the Eastern farmer does not reap in the golden harvests that you have supposed.

If one were to believe what is told him, rather than what he sees, he would say that these men are going to the dogs at a very rapid pace. Every man I meet has the same story on his lips: factories have closed; prices are high, and farmers owe for everything they have bought during the last two years. Business in the West, dull as it may be, is much brisker than it is here. The panic struck manufacturing a blow from which it has not yet recovered. Factories stopped, and when they started, those that have started, it was on short time, reduced wages, and with less number of hands than before. Trades Unions never spoke, for men were only too glad to take what they could get, without risking that in any attempt to get more.

The stopping of the factories drove men away from their villages; cut down local trade and compelled merchants to close up or compromise with their creditors. I have yet to find the place so small but that there has been business failures there during the last six months, and every one who has anything to sell is extremely anxious to sell it.

But I started to say something about

TOBACCO.

I am constantly reminded by my friends that the dullness here is due to two causes—the panic and tobacco. The panic I fancied I knew something about; and what I learned about tobacco, I propose to give you.

Did you ever go out on a collecting trip, on any of the western railroads, when the price of wheat was fluctuating? I have been there, and I remember with what pleasant unanimity the merchants united in cursing the farmers. They owed for all they had bought the last twelve months, and were to pay when harvest came; but wheat dropped a few cents just then, and they would not sell until it recovered; or it advanced a little, and they were going to hold on until it was higher.

It is the same story here, if you will but insert "tobacco" where the westerner says "wheat." Many of the farmers have their 1870 crop on hand, as well as the crops of succeeding years. In that year they could have sold readily for 25 to 30 cents per pound for wrappers, and made a handsome profit, but they wanted 35, and held their crop for this price. The result showed they were short sighted, for many have held to this day, and would probably be glad to sell at 15 cents, but 10 is all that is bid.

The crop of '71 was a better quality, and 25 was offered; but again the farmers "couldn't see it," and they have held their crop until 15 would be a good price for it to-day. In '72 they had exactly the same experience. They would not sell when 25 to 30 was offered, and now 15 to 20 is all that they could get.

The crop of '73 was poor in quality and quantity. Much of it was damaged by moisture, and the frost came before it had fully matured. Yet last year's crop was the most expensive the farmers had ever raised. Manure cost $15 per cord, and labor was high. It ought to have sold for 25 cents at least, in order to be at all profitable, but the quality is so poor that the manufacturers do not seem to care for it at any price. Fifteen cents has been paid for some, but there are very few purchasers even at that.

Let us see where the

PROFIT ON TOBACCO

is In the first place if the land has been brought to good condition it requires from six to eight cords of good manure—the more the better. Last spring manure sold at $15 a cord and was brought from New York and Albany. So you may set down manure at $100 an acre. Next comes labor. It is all one man can do to look after one and-a-half acres of plants. Laboring men are paid $2 a day where they are hired by the day, and $35 a month and their board, when they are engaged for the season.

If you are good at figures you will see that the expenses of raising an acre are about $225.

Sixteen hundred pounds is a good average crop per acre; so the farmer must sell for at least 14 cents per pound to get his money back again.

A few years ago the price was high enough to pay a large profit, and every man who had a foot of ground went

TOBACCO CRAZY.

He planted tobacco on every inch of his own ground, and bought hay, corn, oats, meat, and oftentimes his vegetables. So long as he got a good price for his crop it was all right, but now that his idol is shattered he begins to talk corn and wheat.

I heard of one town where the tobacco raised was sold for $53,000, and the same place paid out for western grain some $56,000. Such figuring may not be satisfactory, but I am not able to see how they can ever raise grain at the price they can buy at.

THE COST OF LIVING

in New England is much greater than in western towns. The money invested in a farm is no mean sum. 200 per acre is the average price for good land, such as they raise tobacco on. Taxes are about one per cent on a full valuation. A good business horse is worth from $250 to $300. A new milch cow, $75.

Here are a few items that you may compare with those of the West. We pay for roast beef, 25c; beef steak, 30c; salt pork, 15; ham, 18; mutton, 20; veal, 18; eggs, 35; fresh butter, 50; cheese, 25; honey, 45; potatoes, $1 10; good family flour, $11 50 to $13 50; apples, $4 00 per bbl.; corn, 85; oats, 70; provender, $1 85; straw, $30; hay, $35; hard wood, solid cord, $16; coal, $9.

Looking at these and then at Western prices, it would seem as if the Western farmer had some few things to be thankful for. If the day ever comes when it will not take a bushel of corn to send another to market, our friends in the west will be much more to be envied when compared with their Yankee brethren. W. H. M.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Novelties in Materials—New Designs for Dresses—Spring Wraps—Hats and Bonnets—Ribbons and Flowers—Silk Mufflers and Gloves.

[Prepared Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.]

With the first breeze of the warm south wind, before the putting forth of the leaf bud or the music of feathery songsters, novelties in dress materials are making their appearance, and tier upon tier of new spring goods, emblems of modern enterprise, crowd the shelves of our merchants, while French windows are gay with tempting novelties in fancy goods, most pleasing to the eye, particularly when a well filled portmonnaie renders their purchase a double pleasure. Calicoes and percales, with a satin finish, beautiful with stripes, sprays, buds, and blossoms render the acquisition of the new calico dress a charming idea, while in light woolen fabrics many shades of mahogony brown, and grays, almost as universally becoming as black, are shown, and, it is predicted, will be extremely popular. Cambrics in endless variety, in quaint designs will fill their usual vocation for morning wrappers and early afternoon costumes, while foulard silks of Napoleon blue and Nile green tints, are recommended for more dressy costumes. White grenadines with satin stripes, are already exhibited, although, as yet, unseasonable; also summer silks of black ground broken with white stripes, both of foreign importation and home manufacture, notwithstanding Dame Fashion's predictions in the winter that they had had their day and were doomed to oblivion.

NEW DESIGNS FOR DRESSES.

Swallow tailed basques are among the most important new designs for waists, others are square in the back and front, and shorter behind than before. Little pocket flaps are set on the side or back of basques, the Henri III. puff for the sleeve, very high in the arm hole, and the pleated ruff, extending around the neck, and down the front are the completing accessories. The short round walking skirt will be welcomed with the street costume, while the demi train retains prestige for the parlor. A demi-polonaise is announced as the leading overdress for the summer, its noticeable features are not yet described, and will probably appear in the fashion literature of the coming month. The Greek overdress is also spoken of as a novelty, but like the demi-polonaise, its full descriptions have not yet been given.

SPRING WRAPS.

For materials in these, a new species of *drap d'ete* is shown, woven in stripes, armure figures and baskets checks. While black is the prevailing color, invisible brown and blue promises to be worn by those who desire a change. In ornamentations, fringe, lace, Sicilienne bands, jet garniture and embroidery are all employed. In designs we have the Medecis Scoque, the cashmere mantle, and a new English walking jacket. The former is the most dressy, is long in front, short behind, and sufficiently semi-fitting to show to good advantage the outline of the figure. The mantle has long mantilla tabs in front, or is round like a talma, the back being drawn closely by a belt underneath. The novelty in the English walking jacket consists rather in the materials employed than the design in the shape, invisible plaids, gray Scotch tweeds, and dark blue and green checks usurping the materials of last season. The double breasted fronts now slope away from the breast. The edges are bound with broad yak braid, and the buttons are of smoked pearl. In shape they fit rather more closely than formerly and appear in several designs, named the Buckingham, the Manchester, and the Victoria.

HATS AND BONNETS.

In round hats the shapes of last year are retained with some slight alterations. Crowns are higher and more sloping, while brims are wider. Black chip is a favorite straw for the round hat, for the city, and white Leghorn for the country. The latter is shaped after the Charles II. style of flats with broad brims, and is beautifully trimmed with violets and hedge roses, interrangled with ribbon, and also with full wreaths. The new bonnets are somewhat longer than last year. A good sized crown is the only feature common to all, since in other respects, innumerable changes are introduced. Some brims resemble the Directoir corset; others are in the Italian style, rolled upward all around. Gipsy shapes appear in several varieties, and the Charlotte Corday caps have the brims turned downward all around, and fall low behind from a soft pointed crown.—The new French bonnets are wholly void of strings to tie under the chin and hence they resemble hats rather than bonnets, the latter being in fact a misnomer.

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS

The former are more decided in hue and design than for several seasons heretofore. Azure, pale pearl blue, rose color and every shade of red predominate, while the designs favor stripes rather than plaids. Sashes are gradually shaded in stripes of one color or two or three hues are combined, with fine effect. Artificial flowers are much worn as toilette accessories, in the place of jewelry, and also for the completion of coiffure. They are almost universally becoming when chosen with regard to complexion, age and costume, adding a charming beauty to the wearer, which speaks of nature to which the glistening diamond appears cold. The cheapness of beautiful flowers permits the possession of a variety, and no ornament more elegantly completes the finish of the lace ruff than a cluster of buds or a spray of leaflets. The small blossoms of the woods and valleys are chosen for spring ornamentation, as hawthorns, clover blossoms, elder flowers, violets, lilies of the valley and daisies. Thick foliage is employed around the blossoms.

SILK MUFFLERS.

These are much worn as furs are laid aside, and are of soft Tussore silk, exquisitely embroidered in Chinese and India designs, so neatly wrought that they may be worn on both sides. Their edges are completed with fringe, and the prevailing hues are white, blue, and scarlet. Opera and party goers have a novel use for the silk muffler, arranging it around the head in the form of an oriental turban, for the protection of the full dress coiffure, when riding to or from the opera or the evening reception. The silk is lighter than a woolen hood, and quite warm, while it does not muss or rumple the hair.

GLOVES.

Importers are credited with the assertion that twelve hundred different shades of kid gloves are now manufactured. Silver grays and drabs appear in fifty different tints, and are the leading spring colors, although where entire suits are worn of some prevailing shade the gloves should match. With elegant black toilettes, buff, drab, pearl and lavender hues are the most popular. Gloves with three buttons are worn with ordinary costumes, and for full dress the wrists are sufficiently elongated to admit of four or six buttons. The stitching upon the back of the hand is self-colored in the more recent importations. White bindings at the top of the gloves, and showy colored stitching with double welts of white and black, are also imported, but not as extensively as the first mentioned. French and English thread gloves, those of Taffeta silk, and others of black net, with mits of the same, will be worn with ordinary summer costumes, while kid gloves retain their supremacy for all ceremonious occasions. MARIAN MAYNARD.

National Normal-school.

From the last Catalogue of the National Normal-school, at Lebanon, Ohio, we learn that this institution had an attendance, last year, of over 1,600 different pupils. This Normal-school differs from all State and City Normal-schools, in being entirely a private enterprise. It never has received a dollar from any other source than its tuition. It does not feed at any public crib. Indeed, the Principal, Mr. Alfred Holbrook, claims that all Normal-schools ought to stand on their own merits. He scouts the idea that such a school can not prosper unless sustained by Government pap, and proves his position by having the largest Normal-school in the Nation. There are a great many things besides its pluck and independence that we like about this school. Economy in expense is secured—the average cost, including everything, being from $3 to $4.50 per week. Hard study is popular, so much so that no rules are required to enforce it. The sexes enjoy equal advantages, and no rules but the unwritten ones of all good society regulate their social intercourse. The students are self-governing throughout, and we doubt not more real progress is accomplished by the great majority than anywhere else under any code of regulations whatever. A good, thorough education can be secured at this institution in two and a half years, fitting the graduate for teaching or any of the professions, more practically than in most colleges in four or five years. This is attested by a long list of graduates who have attained good positions, with remunerative incomes, in all the professions. Any person, of any degree of advancement, will find classes to suit him or her, at any time. The Catalogue is readable and interesting. It will be sent free to any one applying for it.

LUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS, 29 WALL ST., N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $20, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

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YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

☞ Ragged stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long.

—The medicinal effects of Buchu are summed up in the United States Dispensatory as follows: "It is given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, and morbid irritations of the bladder and erethra diseases of the prostate gland, retention or incontinence of urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism and dropsy." This medicine is combined with Dandelion in Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion, which gives it additional merit as a sure remedy. Ask for it at your drug stores.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat affection, or an incurable Lung disease, is often the result. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, TROCHES are used always with good success.

No pen can adequately describe the sufferings of those afflicted with affections of the kidneys, bladder or urinary organs. In gravel and stricture the pain at times is excruciating, but can be alleviated by a single dose of *Kearney's Extract Buchu*. Those afflicted should not fail to try it, as thousands have been permanently cured by its use. Depot, 104 Duane street, New York. Physician of thirty years' experience in attendance to answer correspondence.

☞ Have you seen the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes? Millions are being worn, all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Look out for the Patent Stamp. All others are base imitations.

What Sweetens the Mouth.

Preserves and whitens the teeth, keeps the gums from becoming spongy, neutralizes all impurities and adheres to the dental enamel, and effectually prevents the toothache? Anybody can answer this simple question who has ever witnessed the wonderful effects of that matchless preparation—Sozodont.

Closer than a brother sticks Spalding's Glue.

Homesteads on New Terms

The best opportunity ever offered to secure a farm, is now presented by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.

Their immense tract of valuable lands, in Kansas and Colorado, is for sale at low prices, on eleven years' time.

C. N. PRATT, Agent, No. 31 De urborn street, (Tremont house), Chicago, Ill., will furnish full particulars in regard to the subject.

A box of liver pills free of charge, enclosed in the wrapper with every bottle of Kress Fever Tonic, and sold by all druggists on the warrant of the proprietors that this Tonic will cure Fever and Ague, Chill and Fever, Dumb Ague and all forms of this malady. Go get a bottle and try it. There is no arsenic, no strychnine, nor any other poisonous property in the medicine. It has been used for the last twenty years in Indiana and Illinois and is pronounced a success

Nervous Debility.

A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory, often with debilitating, involuntary discharges. The consequence of excesses, mental overwork or indiscretions. The Nervous Debility finds a sovereign cure in Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific, No. 28. It tones up the system, arrests discharges, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price $5, for a package of five boxes and a large $2 vial of powder, which is important in old, serious cases; or $1 per single box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

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The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

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AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
Magnificent Colored Plate
Hands

UNIVERSITY OF ARTS AND TRADES.

A year and a half ago, the late JESUP W. SCOTT, who was then living, donated real estate, to the amount of $80,000, for the endowment of a University of Arts and Trades. Trustees were appointed, and the title to the property was duly transferred. W. H. RAYMOND donated $20,000 for the endowment of a Professorship, or Department, in the University, and $15,000 of this sum has been received and applied in purchasing and fitting up the building at the corner of Adams and Tenth streets. Prior to Mr. SCOTT's death he expressed a desire to make a further contribution to the University, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, which wish has been carried out by his executor and heirs at law.

A meeting of the Trustees of the University of Arts and Trades was held on Saturday last, at which the President, Hon. RICHARD MOTT, stated that among the more important objects of the meeting was the acceptance by the Trustees of a gift of property from the estate of the late JESUP W. SCOTT. The deed, which was presented through W. H. SCOTT, the executor, embraces various lots in this city, valued at over $50,000. These lots are described as follows: Subdivision 5, 4 and 3 of lot 1,422 of the Vistula Division; also, the northwest 70 feet of lot 1,551, and the northeast 10 feet of lot 1,552, and the southwest half of lot 1,464, all in the Vistula Division; also, lot 536 in the Port Lawrence Division; also, lots 177 and 178 of Stickney's Addition; also, lots 5 and 6 of the Monroe Street Addition; also, lot 1 of Shaw's Monroe Street Addition.

F. J. SCOTT presented a statement of expenditures upon Raymond Hall, on Adams street; and W. H. SCOTT, F. J. SCOTT and A. E. MACOMBER were appointed a committee to respectively present papers to be read at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 21st inst., to recommend some immediate practical plan of action to further the aims of the founder. Appropriate tributes of respect were offered by Mayor JONES and Gen. HILL to the memory of the deceased. Other important matters pertaining to the University were discussed, to be further considered at the meeting to-day, among them the best use of the University law as amended last winter, and how far its provisions may be applied to aid our promising new institution.

The property thus transferred to the University, by the Executor and heirs of Mr. SCOTT, is at present worth not less than $60,000 and is located where it would command ready sale at any time. The property first deeded to the Trustees by Mr. SCOTT, is rapidly advancing in value, and it is safe to say that Mr. SCOTT's gift to the University will soon reach the value of $200,000. To make this yield the largest possible benefits, it will be necessary for other benevolent capitalists to follow the example of Mr. RAYMOND, or for the city to extend aid to the University under the law of last winter.

PROTECTING THE BALLOT-BOX.

The Legislature has passed a bill to amend section two of an act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to preserve the purity of elections, passed May 5, 1868. The bill, as it has passed the Legislature, makes section two read as follows:

Section 2. That all ballots voted at any election held in pursuance of law shall be written on plain white paper, or printed with black ink, with a space of not less than one-fifth of an inch between each name, or plain white news printing paper, without any device or mark of any description to distinguish one ticket from another, or by which one ticket may be know from another by its appearance, except the words at the head of the ticket; and whenever any ballot with a certain designated heading shall contain printed thereon in place of another, any name not found on the regular ballot having such heading, such name thus found shall be regarded by the judges of election as having been placed there for the purpose of fraud, and said ballot shall not count for the name so found, and it shall be unlawful for any person to print for distribution at the polls, or distribute to any elector, or knowingly to vote any ballot, printed or written, contrary to the provision of this act; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the erasure, correction or insertion of any name by pencil mark or with ink upon the face of the printed ballot.

The object of this is to prevent "mixed tickets." It does not force the people to vote an "unscratched" ticket, but it prevents a candidate from printing opposition tickets with his name inserted instead of that of his opponent.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Washington correspondent thus refers to the proposition to redistrict the State for Congressional purposes:

It is safe to say that if the Ohio Legislature redistricts the State there will be Congressional action that will effectually prevent any more of such ridiculous work in the future. It is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in Congress that a State can be redistricted whenever a Legislature chooses to perform that work. A consultation has been had by the Ohio Congressmen with the party leaders and a few men in both Houses, which has resulted in an agreement to pass an act prohibiting more than one redistricting in any one decade.

Seventh Annual Report from the State Commissioner's Office.

The Columbus *Journal* makes the following synopsis of that portion of the annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs now printed:

Returns have been made by fifty corporations. A part, however, are mere formal organizations, whose roads are leased or substantially owned by other companies. Thirty-six companies are operating their own or leased lines, apparently averaging 200 miles each. The number of miles controlled by each varies, however, from 3½ operated by the Cleveland & Newburgh, to 2,061 miles by the Pennsylvania company. The average cost of these roads per mile, including equipment, as reported, is $54,465, and varies from $4,305, in the case of the Carrollton & Oneida, to $206,050, in that of the Atlantic & Great Western.

The aggregate length of lines reported to this office for the year, being wholly or in part within the state, is 7573 miles of main line and branches, and 1680 of sidings and other tracks, total length of track, 9255 miles. Former reports having in this aggregate included lengths in process of construction, previous giving the actual increase of track for the year upon these lines.

The aggregate paid up capital stock reported is $247,999,913; funded debt, $238,148,932; unfunded debt, $15,483,814; total stock and debt, $500,732,089—an increase of paid up capital stock during the year of $27,608,785; funded debt, $20,976,907; unfunded, $4,745,634; total increase of stock and debt, $53,601,626.

The earnings upon 7197 6-10 miles operated, aggregate $74,917,393, or $10,408 per mile.

The operating expenses were $55,835,608, or $7,756 per mile operated—being 71.86 per cent. of gross earnings. Net earnings, $21,081,655, or $2,952 per mile. Increase of net earnings during the year, $463,575.

The cost of maintenance of way and structures, cars, motive power, conducting transportation, and general expenses, increased over the previous year by $8,850,901. The equipment has increased by 154 locomotives, 48 express and baggage cars, 46 passenger, 5067 freight, and 1888 other cars.

The aggregate length of roads in the State on the 30th of June was 4193 miles of main line and branches, and 1044 of sidings and other tracks—an increase of main line and branches during the year of 376 miles. There is one mile of track to each 7.67 square miles of territory and to each 512 inhabitants. There were only 36 miles of railroad in the State in 1841, and 84 miles for the five years following.

The aggregate of stock and debt for railroad lines in Ohio is $279, 180,064, or $60,389 per mile for length ironed and graded in the State.

The gross earnings of the lines operated within the state for the year (3,807¼) were $37,175,332, or $9,871 per mile; an increase of $224 per mile over last year's earnings.

The operating expenses have largely increased, amounting in gross to $27,201,784, or $7,059 per mile, or 71.52 per cent. of gross earnings.

Net earnings are $10,873,448, or $2,812 per mile operated in the State, being $216 per mile less than reported last year.

There were 26,589,502 tons freight carried within the year; an increase of 5,699,494 tons, or 26.74 per cent. over last year. The total movement of freight, or tons carried one mile, was 3,420,889,458; or an increase of 11 1-10 per cent. over last year. The aggregate amount received for moving this freight was $53,586,343. The average amount received per ton upon 24 lines reporting was 2.34 cents per mile. Of the entire tonnage of the State 19,384,982 tons were local and 7,204,580 through freight, or 72.90 per cent. of the freight carried within the year was local. Of this amount, 6,563,726 tons were coal.

The aggregates of casualties upon the railroads of the State reported for the year ending June 30 are—passengers killed, 16; passengers injured, 68; employes killed, 92; employes injured, 273; others killed, 102; others injured, 57—total, 210 fatal and 398 non-fatal. This is 68 persons killed within the official year more than the average for five years previous, and 16 more than last year.

There are 15,258 stockholders resident in Ohio, holding $61,106,380 capital stock, besides those of eight companies who did not answer the questions.

Meagre and imperfect returns show that 80 locomotives, 25 baggage, 25 passenger, 5,201 locomotives, and 154 drawing-room and sleeping cars are more or less used in the State to earn money for their non-resident owners. These, at a low estimate, are worth $8,500,000, and it is quite certain the list does not include more than half the value of equipment employed upon our roads which escapes the taxation other property is subject to.

The Commissioner discusses at length the subjects of accidents, road crossings, rolling stock, rates, foreign railways, farmers' granges, taxation, cumulative voting as applicable to railroad elections, speculations, &c.

The average per cent. of tax to gross rail road income in Ohio for six years is 2 973.

The valuation of railroad property in the State for 1873, as equalized, is $79,213,550.

Three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine of the 4163 miles of road in this State, or 83 per cent. of the entire railway mileage, is substantially owned by foreign corporations. This mileage is represented by $122,818,652 "paid in capital," (though many millions of it is what is termed "water"). Residents of Ohio are owning or holding but $18,747,418, or about 18 per cent. of the stock of the lines reporting them.

A valuable feature of the report is an abstract of the corporate history of each of the several lines of railroad operated in the State, prepared by Mr. C. T. Flowers, clerk in the Commissioner's office. It covers sixty eight pages of small type.

Fifty-five pages are devoted to tabulations from reports of railroad companies, showing mileage, stock, debt, equipment, business, etc., in detail.

THE MOVEMENT.

How it Progresses at Neighboring Points—Letters from Our Correspondents.

The great temperance movement is steadily progressing in the smaller towns in this vicinity, and a good work will be accomplished. Although in most places they have not visited the saloons, they are quietly praying and working, and if that wont do they will advance on the works of the enemy. The following letters from our correspondents will show how matters stand in the several towns in this neighborhood:

MILAN.

EDITOR BLADE:—The large and interesting temperance meeting on Sunday, the 15th inst., was only mentioned at the time by telegraph. The proceedings consisted of prayer, praise and addresses, mainly brief, touching and pointed, all encouraging the women to go forward and do their whole duty in the premises. The exercises were ably conducted by an energetic young man from Cleveland named Smith, while the musical part of the programme was sub-conducted by Mr. C. H. Buck, of Toledo, who did very well. Mr. Walker and other resident clergymen occupied seats on the platform.

Rev. Kepler volunteered a short address, which was calm and instructive, suited to the time, place and occasion.

If some of the speakers were "zealously affected in a good cause," it should be remembered that we are all commanded so to be.

Messrs. Wickham and Charles Newman spoke acceptably, without any pettifogging bluster, which, if indulged in then and there, would have been sadly out of place.

The Sunday evening meeting was not exclusively devoted to the whisky question.

The next evening, Monday, the 16th, being the time to which a previous citizens' meeting was adjourned; a general temperance organization was effected, a form of pledges to meet the various cases adopted, and all other requisite matters attended to, which needs no mention, except that a business meeting for women exclusively, was appointed at Temperance Hall on the following Thursday afternoon, the intervening time to be used as far as possible by all in getting pledges from individuals to support the temperance cause in general, and especially to aid the sisters who are about to take upon themselves a heavy burden, in the way of persuading transgressors to obey laws which their brother man fails to have properly executed.

Temperance Hall was not so well filled with women yesterday as the more sanguine ones expected, though there was a fair representation as to numbers and respectability. The proceeding have not fully transpired but another meeting was called for this afternoon at a private house, which is probably now in session. Their aim seems to be cautious and deliberate movement, under full conviction that, as it was of old so it is now: "This kind (of spirit) goeth not out but with prayer and fasting." C.

March 20, 1874.

FOSTORIA.

EDITOR BLADE:—After two weeks of earnest prayer the ladies of this place commenced their war on the saloon keepers this afternoon. While the church bells tolled a band of praying women, 100 strong, visited the various drinking places in the town singing spiritual songs and offering prayer in behalf of the saloon keepers and those who frequent their dens of vice. They found one or two places closed, when they knelt on the pavement and offered up prayer to Him, who hears and answereth those who call upon Him in distress.

At N. Smith's a woman drank a glass of beer while they prayed and assailed them with vile and unbecoming language.

At J. Bick's they were met with the same treatment.

Many of our best citizens accompanied them in their visits, while crowds of men and women beheld them from the surrounding sidewalk and house tops.

The excitement is intense, and all good citizens are outspoken in their desire to see the good women prosper in their work of love. JACHIN.

March 20, 1874.

NAPOLEON.

EDITOR BLADE:—The temperance movement is now fairly under way. After a number of meetings, the ladies called a mass meeting, which was held at the Court House last evening. The house was filled. H. E. Sheldon was elected President; W. L. Holker, Vice President; Jacob Augenstein, Secretary. The clergy, acting in behalf of the women, stated the object of the meeting. The object was to ascertain whether public sentiment would sustain them in a campaign against whisky. Speeches were made by various citizens, among whom were Wm. Sheffield, Dr. Bair, Judge Beckham, J. Kohler and others, each uttering all reasonable means to close up the saloons of the village. The women held a meeting to-day to decide upon a course of action to be followed during the campaign. MODOC.

March 20, 1874.

FOSTORIA.

EDITOR BLADE:—The woman's temperance movement is fairly inaugurated in this place. Last Saturday and Sunday evenings, large and enthusiastic mass meetings were held in the M. E. Church, Mrs. Charlotte Bonnell, President of the women's band, presiding, who, in a calm, cool, clear and determined manner, addressed the large audience, after which she was followed by Mrs. Strother, Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Henry Brown, of Findlay, and many of the praying band of this place. Their remarks were sweet and gentle, but intensely earnest. A published letter was read from Pope Pius IX. to his children in America, asking them to aid and assist in the glorious work of reform.

March 19, 1874. R. L.

FREMONT.

EDITOR BLADE:—On Wednesday afternoon, pursuant to notice given on Monday evening, the ladies to the number of nearly one hundred, met in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, for consultation and action. On motion, Mrs. Bushnell was called to the chair, and Mrs. I. M. Keeler chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, Mrs. Bushnell read a portion of Scripture, "Rock of Ages" was sung, and Mrs. Bushnell lead in prayer. Another hymn was sung when Mrs. Lease followed in prayer. Mrs. Bushnell then read a Constitution which was at once adopted, and 57 signatures obtained to it.

After the Constitution was adopted, the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. W. Winters received almost the unanimous vote, and was declared President. The Vice Presidents are the wives of the clergymen, Mrs. R. P. Buckland, Mrs. W. W. Ross, Mrs. J. B. Van Doren, Mrs. Thos. Hobart, and Mrs. J. A. Walkey. Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Miller; Secretary, Mrs. Eliza Cook.

A number of short but earnest and effective speeches were made, indicating that the ladies were resolved to do their duty in the crisis, as it should be made manifest to them.

March 19, 1874. R. L.

PETER NAVARRE.

Death of the Old Scout—A Hero of the War of 1812—His Connection With the History of the Maumee Valley.

There passed away, to his long home, in East Toledo, Friday, one who has long identified himself with the events of the Maumee Valley; both during and since its occupation by the red men, and whose prominence in the history of our State is due alone to his personal bravery, made manifest in the time of imminent danger. PETER NAVARRE died this morning in East Toledo, at the advanced age of 89 years, after an eventful life, made up in part, by daring encounters with the Indians growing out of his connection with the war of 1812, and which of themselves would make a volume of thrilling narrative. He was the oldest settler of the Maumee Valley and by his death another tie which bound us to the past is severed.

PETER NAVARRE was born at Detroit in 1785. (Lossing gives the date of his birth as 1790, but this is undoubtedly an error.) He came to the Maumee country in 1807 and with his parents took up his residence at the mouth of the river. It may be needless to remark that this region of country was then in its wildest state, and among his neighbors, were the widow of the renowned Indian Chieftain, PONTIAC, and her son. The community was peopled almost entirely by Ottawa Indians, governed by a descendent of PONTIAC. NAVARRE first joined the army (of Hull) at the Maumee Rapids and went with it to Detroit where he remained until the surrender, when he joined the command of Col. ANDERSON. He was at one time forced by the British to act as their scout through the Maumee country, but escaped them and became an eye-witness of the massacre at the River Raisin. It is stated upon good authority that had the commanding General (WINCHESTER) at that battle listened to the counsel of NAVARRE and his brother scouts, that disaster would have been avoided. Upon the completion of Fort Meigs, he became a scout for Gen. Harrison, and it was he who first discovered the approach of the Indians upon that fortification, while in the act of crossing the rapids, just above where Maumee now stands. He was daily assigned to some dangerous duty, but was always faithful in its performance, and was sent by Gen. HARRISON to communicate the news of the attack upon Fort Meigs to the posts of Upper and Lower Sandusky, and to the Governor (MEIGS). NAVARRE was at the battle of the Thames and saw TECUMSEH fall, and assisted in burying the old chieftain.

The sum of $1,000 was offered the Indians by Gen. PROCTOR for the cunning Frenchman's scalp, but his knowledge of woodcraft was so great that he eluded all efforts to capture him, and his pursuers were often made to repent the folly of their chase.

As old age crept on, Mr. NAVARRE took up his residence on the East side of the river, six miles from the city, and with his family looked upon the steady development and prosperity of a country which he had helped to settle.

At the re-union of the Veterans of 1812 which was held at Fort Meigs a few years since, he was there, apparently hale and hearty, among those who generations before had been his companions in arms. It was a grand reunion of old heroes, who had fought to save a rich country from a ruthless hand, and although it had been done in years long gone by their laurels were still green. The memory of their deeds will remain ever bright and the history of their valor a portion of our country's brightest record.

The funeral of the late Mr. NAVARRE will occur to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the funeral services to take place at the French Catholic Church in East Toledo.

IN THE ICE.

Narrow Escape of the West Sister Light Keeper and a Companion—Navigating through Anchor Ice—Their Boat almost Swamped—Bail for Your Life!

One week ago Friday, two men in a small boat, were seen floating down the lake in a field of ice, from which they were unable to extricate themselves. They were last sighted from Marblehead and seemed doomed to death as the ice was too heavy for navigation and all attempts to force a boat through it proved unavailing. They were supposed to have been the Island mail carriers by those who first discovered them, and such was the impression here until it was known that a small boat had left Manhattan a few days before for West Sister Island, containing two men. Although the weather had been clear and the bay open when they came in, the wind had shifted during their stay and threatened to fill the passage with ice. This being known to the friends of these men, fears were entertained for their safety, and it was thought that those seen adrift off Marble head, were HARRISON and CHARLES HAYNES, the former the keeper of West Sister Island light, who had encountered the ice and were taking a forced trip down the lake.

Yesterday the yacht Nomad set sail for West Sister, to settle definitely the question of the safety of the HAYNES brothers, and arriving there last night found them safe, but having passed through, in their efforts to reach home,

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE,

which would have resulted in the drowning of both, but for their knowledge of navigation, and desperate struggle against death. From ALONZO CORNWELL, assistant keeper of the Island light, we learn the following particulars:

On Tuesday forenoon, March 10th, the HAYNES brothers set sail from Manhattan in a yawl boat. She was comparatively new, constructed of the best of timber, and well braced throughout. Had she been otherwise there would have been a different termination to the story.

West Sister Island is 22 miles below Manhattan, and with everything favorable the boat should have reached there shortly after noon.

The cargo consisted of a large cask, several bushels of potatoes, a calf, a coon, a quantity of groceries, and other articles, and with the wind right they made good time, for about half the distance home. Cedar Point is ten miles below Manhattan, and a mile and a half below the Point they encountered a field of anchor ice.

After taking in the situation, it was deemed best to attempt to force a passage into what appeared to be an open channel to the Northwest. They started in, and here

THE DANGER BEGAN.

The farther they went into the field, the firmer the ice settled about them, and the longer seemed the distance to open water, the wind had been rising, and the air seemed as cold and keen as in mid-winter. While comfortable clothing in the cabin, they proceeded on the course they had mapped out, and would not turn back. The spray dashed over them, and freezing as it fell, covering everything with a coat of ice.

One seated in the bow, with an oar, to aid in opening a passage, and the other managing the tiller and tending the sail, they worked against both time and the elements. Suddenly it was discovered that the boat had

SPRUNG A LEAK.

The sharp cakes of ice had cut through and made a hole, through which the water was pouring at a rate which, with more favorable surroundings, would have been far from pleasant. Still it was necessary to go on, and with each forward movement of the boat the opening was enlarged. Bailing was resorted to, and with this addition to their labors, they continued their perilous journey. There was a grinding and cracking, and soon another stream of water commenced trickling into their craft; again the knife-like edges of the ice cakes had cut through, and with each surge the cutting went on. Now the boat began to gather water in such quantities as to make bailing insufficient, and a coat was torn into pieces and the holes partially stopped.

They were within about half a mile of the island when a third hold was cut, this one

LARGER AND MORE DANGEROUS

looking than either of the others, and which threatened to fill the boat with water despite all their efforts. The other leaks were but imperfectly stopped, and the boat was settling and becoming unsteady with its weight of water and cargo. Again the coat, or a portion of it was brought into use, and although caulking implements were wanting, the cloth was pushed into place and held there. The sides of the boat were cut almost through at the water line, in several places, and it would require but little more contact with the ice to have swamped her. During the short distance yet to be gone before reaching shore, the boat was rocked from side to side in order that the pressure of the ice might be brought to bear upon parts not already weakened. The water gained upon them, though, and both men devoted themselves to bailing. Shore was finally reached at 4 o'clock that afternoon with the craft half full of water, the cargo soaked and the men almost overcome by their efforts. But they were safe and are now doubtless willing to give testimony to the dangers attending navigation.

Who the men seen floating by Marblehead were, is yet unknown.

CONTUMACIOUS GREINER.

The Ex Treasurer Eludes the Officers of the Law—Where is He?—Non Constat—Sheriff's Search for Him—The Court Holds His Bondsmen—Dr Braun's Case Goes Over by Reason of His Absence.

Where is Ernst Greiner? This is a question which the Common Pleas Court of Lucas county would like to have answered, and which is at present puzzling the minds of a large majority of the people of the city. Doubtless the officers of the Court would listen gladly to anything which might tend to throw some light upon the subject, since much of their time during the past thirty-six hours has been devoted to a search for the missing man, without revealing the slightest indication of

HIS WHEREABOUTS.

There are various rumors concerning his last appearance in public here. One is that he was seen early yesterday morning with a companion, going into a beer saloon in the neighborhood of his residence, since which time he has been "dead to the world." Another, that he was seen in the neighborhood of the Canada Southern Depot, last evening, about dusk. Mr. Greiner's friends are of the opinion that he is in the city somewhere, under the influence of liquor, to which he has been much addicted of late, and in a stupefied state, which prevents his realizing how important his presence is. He has been "flighty" and semi-lunatic for some time past, which was demonstrated in his singular conduct when called upon to appear before

THE GRAND JURY.

At that time it was necessary for the "eagle eye" of the Sheriff to be upon him constantly, or he required looking up, if the surveillance was removed. Since his indictment and release upon bail he has been about the city as usual, and appeared hopeful of the result in his approaching trial, saying that "when it all came out" the people of Lucas county would find out that he was not so black a sheep as the Grand Jury had found him to be.

The BLADE of yesterday contained a statement of the opening of the Braun trial, and the absence of Greiner when first discovered. The Court adjourned when it was learned that he could not be found. This morning at 9 o'clock it convened, and still

AN FAVORABLE REPORT

was made by Sheriff MOORE. He, with Deputies BABBINGTON and BODENMILLER had watched Greiner's house up to 12 o'clock last night in hopes of laying hands upon the contumacious party, but no signs or wonders resulted from their careful attention.

When the result was made known to His Honor, Judge SENEY, he discharged the jury (given yesterday) and Dr. BRAUN's case was continued to next term, "owing to the absence of a material witness," and his bail will be renewed.

The Court then declared

THE $10,000 BAIL FORFEITED,

and ordered a warrant to be issued against ex-Treasurer Greiner.

The bondsmen are George Mack, Andrew Stephen, George Kapp, Adam Ulrich and John Nauman (deceased). In the case of the latter the estate is held liable for its share of the amount.

The question has been asked whether, if Greiner has gone to Canada, he can be extradited while under a charge of embezzlement. We are informed that he cannot be.

Thus the matter stands to-day and will hardly cease to be a cause of wonderment, until the whereabouts of the missing man are made known.

ON TO THE RESCUE.

Rumored Loss of the Keeper of West Sister Light House With a Companion—The Yacht Nomad with a Crew of Five Men go to Ascertain Particulars.

On the thirteenth of the present month, HARRISON HINES, keeper of the Light House at West Sister, with a brother, started in an open boat from the mouth of the River to the Light House companion of Mr. HINES had business in the city that demanded his attention within a few days, and he expected to return within the time specified.

Not returning, as announced, and rumors having reached their friends in this city that two men in an open boat were seen drifting in the ice near Port Clinton, and later about a mile out of Cleveland, a party was made up this morning to ascertain the truth of the rumors. The schooner *Nomad* was secured, and startled early this forenoon in search of the missing men. Strong hopes are entertained by those acquainted with the men in question that their knowledge of the water and experience as boatmen would enable them to reach the Islands, and that the men noticed in the boat were two other poor unfortunates. The truth will probably not be ascertained until the return of the *Nomad*, which will be in a few days.

—As the embarrassments of the Howe Machine Company have been the subject of newspaper comment, we publish the following from the Bridgeport *Daily Standard* of March 6th:

As the recent embarrassments of the Howe Machine Company, from outside causes, have been widely known, it is proper that a somewhat detailed account of its present condition should be equally wide-spread, and it gives us great pleasure to premise that the real facts show that the Company is in a most unexpectedly sound and prosperous condition. Having already stated that the mortgage to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been released, we add the following letters, which give the official proof that there are now no other incumbrances whatever on the property of this immense manufacturing concern. The first letter is directed to the Town Clerk of Bridgeport, by Mr. Stockwell, asking if there are other incumbrances; the second letter is the reply of the Town Clerk, and is an official certificate, which is regarded in this State as an satisfactory proof concerning the subject of which it treats. The letters are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE HOWE S. M. CO.,
No. 69 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
March 5, 1874.

W. A. Parrott, Esq., Town Clerk, Bridgeport Conn.

DEAR SIR—We send you for record in your office releases from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., of the mortgages given them by the Howe Sewing Machine Co. Please advise us whether the factories, estates and property of our company are now encumbered by any mortgage or liens whatsoever, and much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
L. S. STOCKWELL, Treas.

REPLY.

OFFICE OF THE TOWN CLERK,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 5, 1874.

L. S. Stockwell, Esq., Treas. of the Howe Machine Co.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of this date accompanying release deeds of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is received. The deeds have been duly recorded in this office, and I find that all the factories, estate and property of the Howe Machine Co., in Bridgeport, are now free of all encumbrances whatever.

Yours respectfully,
W. A. PARROTT,
Town Clerk, &c.

We are informed that in the month of February all wages, about $70,000, due to the first of January, were paid in full, and in a month or two the company expects to resume its former practice of paying promptly and in full on the regular pay days. The company has now 625 employes working eight hours per day, and making about 250 machines daily. On the first of April they intend to resume the ten hour system and put on more workmen.

During these hard times the company has made a very careful estimate of its property and liabilities, and they find that their total assets, at a fair estimate, exceed their total liabilities by the immense sum of nine million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, exclusive of the Glasgow factory, which was not affected in the least by the temporary embarrassments of the company in this country. This showing is certainly very gratifying, and we trust that in the future the company will enjoy its old time prosperity.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* wades through a column and a half about "The Intellectual and Moral Elevation of Physic." We have not thoroughly digested the article, but it no doubt recommends cathartics instead of school books, in our common schools. It is a question which properly belongs to the Legislature, and since that body is engaged in trying to foist some new series of books upon us, why not consider the *Gazette's* method of "Intellectual and Moral Elevation?"

TO FARMERS!

FERTILIZER AT A BARGAIN!

WE HAVE A QUANTITY OF

Bone Fertilizer

Worth from $20 to $30 Per Ton, which we will sell at $7.00 Per Ton

This is the Cheapest and Best Manure for your land.

☞ Call soon, as we have to move.

L. E. BASSETT, Assignee,

Toledo Chemical Works, 150 Superior St.,

TOLEDO, OHIO

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEWIS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 31 Summit street, Toledo, O.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Lot 164, on the corner of St. Clair and Adams street, 60 feet on St. Clair and 120 feet on Adams; one of the best business corners in the city. Good Brick House on the Lot.

Lot corner of Jefferson and Twentieth Sts., being 120 feet on Jefferson and 100 feet on Twentieth street. This is one of the finest lots on Jefferson street. Lot is enclosed with fence.

Lot on Tenth street, between Monroe and Jefferson streets, 66x100 feet; all graded for building; good front and very desirable.

One of the best farms in Wood county, containing 160 acres; 100 acres cleared and under good cultivation; balance wood land; a large log house, large frame barn; carriage house; stables and sheds; a large young orchard, bearing some of the best fruit in the State. The farm is situated eight miles from Toledo, adjoining the flourishing Village of Millbury, at the Junction of the Cleveland & Toledo and Sandusky Branch Railroad; one fourth of the farm can be sold in village lots for more than will pay for the farm, if put in market.

All of the above property will be sold in payments of one-fourth down and the balance on long time at eight per cent. interest. Titles perfect. Enquire of

A. B. WAITE,

Corner Jefferson and High Sts., Toledo, O.

MESSRS. BLACK & INGRAHAM

THE LIVE DRUGGISTS,

At Tontogany, are not behind the times in selling a line of BRIGGS' POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES.

FOR CASH!

300 Bushels Choice Bottom

ONION SETTS

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Popular Science.

Dyeing and Coloring Natural Flowers.

"Painting the lily" is generally considered about the acme of useless performances, but a correspondent of the *Garden* in the following lines tells us how to do it: The idea, of course, is not to improve on Nature's handiwork, but simply to prepare the flowers so that they will keep for an indefinite length of time, and, when arranged in boquets, form handsome ornaments. The process will be seen, may also be applied to grasses and mosses with very good effect.

Dyeing is especially used for the red *xerranthemum annuum fl. pl.*, red asters, and all kinds of ornamental grasses. Mix ten parts of fresh water with one part of good nitric acid, plunge the flowers in, shake off the liquid, and hang them up to dry. In this way xerranthemums, which should be cut when entirely open, will acquire a beautiful bright red tint; while grasses only become a little pale red on the tops, but will keep afterwards for many years, and may, if needed, be colored otherwise at any time. Asters generally, when treated in this way, are not so fine as if dried in sand, or smoked with brimstone. To color flowers and grasses blue, violet, red, scarlet, and orange, use the different kinds of aniline; for yellow use picric acid, and for bright scarlet use borax. The aniline dye should be dissolved in alcohol before it is fit for use, in which condition it should be kept in well closed bottles until it is required. It may also be purchased in a dissolved condition of any respectable chemist. To color by means of aniline, take a porcelain or any other well glazed vessel, pour in some boiling water, and add as much dissolved aniline as will nicely color the water. According to the quantity of aniline used, the color of the flowers will become more or less bright. After the water has cooled a little, plunge in the flowers or grasses, and keep them in it till they are nicely colored; then rinse in cold water, shake off the liquid, and hang them up in the open air to dry. To obtain a fine blue, take aniline *bleu de lian*, boil the color with the water for five minutes, and then add a few drops of sulphuric acid before using. For violet, use one part aniline violet and one part of aniline *bleu de lian*; for red, aniline fuchsin; for scarlet, one part of aniline fuchsin and one of aniline violet; for orange, aniline *d'orange*; for lemon color, picric acid, which should be dissolved in boiling water and then tainted with a little warm water. Dip in the flowers, but do not drain off the liquid. All kinds of ornamental grasses can be thus colored, especially *stipa pennata* and *ammobium alatum*, white xerranthemums, and most other everlasting flowers. *Immortelles*, however, as well as other kinds of helichrysums, must be treated differently; their natural yellow color must first be extracted by dipping them in boiling soap water, made with Italian soap, and afterwards dried in an airy, shady place. The flowers generally become closed when thus treated, and should be placed near an oven and subjected to the influence of a dry heat, when they will soon re-open. This is very important if they are intended to be colored; if not, they will remain fine pure white immortelles. Most immortelles, however, are colored bright scarlet by means of borax, which gives a beautiful color; but does not keep well, and becomes gradually paler. For this purpose, dissolve as much borax in boiling water as will color it nicely: when cool, dip the flowers, but do not allow them to remain in after they have taken the color; if kept in too long, they will not again open their flowers. The chief point in every mode of coloring immortelles is to place them first in a dry, warm atmosphere, where they will open their flowers well; and, after coloring, they should again be exposed to heat, by which means they will nearly always reopen them. Very nice looking immortelles are also produced by coloring only the center of each flower scarlet, which is done very rapidly with borax, by means of a small pencil or a thin wooden splinter, which is dipped into the color and afterwards applied to the center. This is generally done by little children in those establishments in Germany and France which supply the trade with everlasting flowers. The following is a very cheap and very good recipe to color ornamental grass and moss a beautiful green: If a dark green is required, take two parts of boiling water, one ounce of alum, and half an ounce of dissolved indigo carmine; plunge the moss or grass into the mixture, shake off the liquid, and dry the grass or moss in an airy, shady place. In the winter, however, they should be dried by means of fire heat. If a light green is required, add to the above mixture more or less picric acid, according as a more or less light shade is required.—*Scientific American.*

Ozone and its Physiological Effects.

Ozone is a colorless gas, with a powerful and peculiar odor. Like oxygen, it is an oxidizing agent of great power. It changes indigo into isatine, the black sulphate of lead into the white sulphate of lead. It oxidizes antimony, manganese, arsenic iron, zinc tin, silver, lead, bismuth, and mercury. Many of the lower oxides it transforms into peroxides. It corrodes India-rubber and decolorizes blue litmus-paper. It acts with great rapidity on iodine. It quickly consumes ammonia, changing it into nitrate. It decomposes hydrochloric acid, liberating the chlorine. It is insoluble in acids, alkalies, alcohol, ether, the essential oils, and water. The odor of ozone is very penetrating; air containing but one-millionth of it is said to be perceptible to the olfactories. The peculiar odor of sea-air is in part the result of ozone. All air, even the purest, has more or less ozone; but so accustomed do we become to it, that it is only by sudden change into it that we perceive it. Visitors at the Mammoth cave, Kentucky, report that, on emerging, the air has a peculiar and vivid odor such as they never before realized. The physiological effects of ozone have been studied both on man and on animals. It is believed that the bracing and inspiring effect of a clear, crisp and sparkling morning, is due in part to the great amount of ozone in the atmosphere. When it is held in combination with oxygen or common air, it acts much like oxygen, but more powerfully. It affects the pulse, the respiration and circulation in various ways, according to the quantity taken, and the temperament of the individual. In this respect it behaves like electricity. It has been thought that ozone is formed in the body from the contact of oxygen gas with the blood, and there are those who believe that it is absorbed with the oxygen in the air, and is carried into the blood, where it takes part in the process of oxidation.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Sound Waves and the Safety Lamp.

While studying the conditions on which safety lamps give security against explosions, Mr. R. Galloway found that if a Davy lamp be burning tranquilly in an explosive atmosphere, the transmission of a wave of sound, produced by a slight explosion of gunpowder, is sufficient to determine the communication of flame from the lamp to the surrounding atmosphere. Hitherto it has generally been assumed that the occurrence of a colliery explosion, after firing a shot, is due to actual communication

Farm, Garden and House

Western Agriculture.

The American people are emphatically a reading people. Our population sustains a larger number of newspapers by probably fifty per cent., than any other people of like number on the face of the globe. And the extent of the book matter circulated will, undoubtedly, compare favorably with that of any nation. This has been rendered possible by our system of education, which has provided free schools all over the land, and especially the West. The great want, still, among the agricultural fraternity is a larger circulation of those journals devoted to the practical application of agricultural knowledge to the constantly changing public wants.

It is becoming, year by year, more and more apparent that our best farmers in the West are those who devote a considerable portion of their leisure to keeping themselves posted in new and improved processes of working the soil, and the more perfect adaptation of machinery to the wants of the age, and this will constantly increase as the country becomes older.

Forty years ago not one farmer in a hundred read an agricultural paper. We do not suppose that more than one farmer in twenty does so regularly now. This increase has been principally accomplished within the last twelve years. Progress therefore has been made, but there is still a large margin for improvement.

If every person owning a farm were careful to regularly take one journal devoted to his interests and those of his family, it would not only keep the younger branches from seeking amusement from questionable sources but add to the general stock of knowledge; the help on the farm would become more intelligent workers, and the next generation would as far outstrip this in real knowledge of agricultural art as this one exceeds the farmers of two generations ago.

The soundness of the policy of imparting instruction to the popular mind in the precise direction it is intended to take is no longer questioned. Just in what way this instruction is to be imparted is still not fully understood, and one perhaps that will not be perfectly determined for some time to come. We believe that the farmer's son who is thoroughly grounded at school with a good English education, and more or less knowledge of the sciences, supplemented with reading afterward in the precise direction he intends to follow, will be far more likely to proceed through life in the profession so studied, than if he were sent to college and "put through" the classics with the hope that, in some mysteriously Providential way, thereafter, he was to be led around back to the tilling of the soil. And yet, this latter round-about course is the one that nine-tenths of our agricultural colleges are pursuing to-day.

The fact is, the successful farmer of the future has got to be a reading man, just as the most successful business men in any department of industry, are now reading men. The study of Agriculture and Horticulture in the common schools of the country, by the most advanced pupils, would be a step in the right direction, for it would develop latent talents in that direction. How is this to be accomplished? Certainly not by entrusting it to the teachers of these schools, for from their education they would not be competent to impart instruction in what they did not understand. There are, however, individuals in every school district who would be perfectly competent to suggest and advise with the teacher. Would it not be a good plan, and one that had the seeds of usefulness in it, that some one or more such men should be appointed by school directors to advise and assist the teacher if need be in this direction. The majority of the teachers of our district schools would cooperate willingly and even gratefully in a project of this kind. Of its influence for good upon the rising generation there can be little doubt. It is a question the Patrons of Husbandry might legitimately take up and discuss. Its accomplishment would shed more lustre on the Order than any other one thing they could attempt. If taken hold of in earnest, there could be no failure. They have numbers enough to carry the point.

Pennsylvania Barns.

The editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune* has been taking a stroll East, and thus discourses of the barns he saw there:

"In Chester and Lancaster counties is, I think, the most finished farming in the Union. The farms, composed of a brick dust sort of soil, are cultivated from fence to fence, every rod, as the farms of the Flemmings and of Brittany are cultivated from hedge to hedge. Cattle stand with their four feet in two feet of clover. Every field is a park. Every barn is a cow-palace. Every pig-pen is a porcine paradise. Pennsylvania is pre-eminently the State of barns. Think of a three story barn, with a swell front and dormer windows in the roof, and a luxurious portico, where the Sybaritic calves chew the cud of sweet contentment on summer evenings.

"And then behold the little cabin in the rear where the agricultural Dutchman lives with his 'frow,' and where the children lie on the floor and envy the happy calves in the lattice portico. Every barn is three times as large as the house, which serves as a sort of appendage, and, as it were, plays second fiddle to it. The barn is head-quarters, and the house, a sort of sentry-box where the man resides who takes care of it. The barn is slated, painted, corniced, cisterned, lightning-rodded; the pig-sty is glazed, the chicken coops are painted, the worm fences are whitewashed as far as you can see. I have no doubt the original dwellers here whitewashed the ground for acres around the domicile twice or thrice a year, till they learned its fatality.

"I do not know about the effect on cattle of so much petting. I should think it would tend to make the animals aristocratic; yet I do not know of any place where cattle are more stuck up than they are in the West. There, you know, we have no barns to speak of. There are townships in Minnesota where everything with horns has the same chance to fight for the warm side of a hay-stack in January, and, it must be admitted, the weaker animals are considerably humpbacked and subdued in their feelings by April. Moreover, here the farmers use fertilizers, but in Minnesota we have an idea that the earth is an orange to be sucked, a goose to be plucked, a sponge to be squeezed, a reservoir to be everlastingly drawn from, without in the least diminishing its flow. All through the central West they are learning what Minnesota has yet to learn, that 'nature's sweet restorer,' to which the poet so touchingly alludes, is not barmy sleep, but manure."

Remedy for Pear Cracking.

The editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* has strong hope that the cracking of the fruit of some varieties of the pear, for example the old White Doyenne, may be "entirely cured by thoroughly scraping off the old bark and washing the stems of the tree"—and he thinks trees of the Doyenne which bear cracked fruit, always have rough, shaggy bark. We shall be glad if this remedy shall prove effectual; but it seems to nearly all such cases that our hopes in new and promising remedies are doomed to disappointment. So far, all our observations are against the theory. The first instance we ever had of this disease on our grounds, was over twenty years ago, on a young smooth-barked tree of the Doyenne, just beginning to bear, planted where fruit trees had never stood before—which case is not only opposed to the smooth-barked theory, but was adverse to that of A. J. Downing and others, that cracking results from the exhaustion of certain elements of the soil by continued growth and bearing. The worst pears of the Doyenne which we have lately seen, grew on a young tree now standing before our window, the bark smooth and glossy; and nearly fifty more trees about the same age, which have been recently re-grafted to Winter Nelis and Gifford, have borne Virgalieus, black with scabbiness, while perfectly smooth in bark, some standing in grass, but most of them in well cultivated ground. We shall be glad if these prove to be exceptions, and that everywhere else a smooth bark may always give fair and handsome Virgalieus.

The Dahlia.

The dahlia has lately come before the people in the shape of a bit of history connected with the family of Hollands, of "Holland House." In some memoirs lately published there is an account of its introduction from some other part of the world, its narrow escape from being eaten as a vegetable, and so on, and after this fortunate escape it became the parent from which all dahlias spring. It seems strange that so many curious things have been in just such danger; the potato, the tulip, and we don't know what, all barely escaped a voyage down some human throat, and just in time to render their names with us forever blest. It would seem as if there must have been a wondrous disposition on the part of our forefathers to devour everything that came to hand. In these days people generally take more care to know what they are eating, and all is not fish that comes to their net.

However, the little incident reminds us to say a word about this gay and jolly-looking flower, which may be in season about this particular time. It is currently believed that they have a fashion of cheating us; that which is stangishly called going back on one's friend, is a peculiar characteristic of the dahlia. In some respects this is true, and yet it is in a measure our own fault. The young plants of the "new kinds" one gets from the florist, is generally productive of pretty good flowers; but the next year when we look for the same nice bloom, they are often half single and otherwise poor. We believe much of this is allowing too many stalks coming up from one root, and in this way one branch exhausts the other. They are not the kind of growths which glory in a struggle for life. All the sprouts should be taken off but one. Again, the dahlia does not bloom well in hot, dry weather, and hence there is nothing gained by planting them out early. They make a vigorous growth then, and want to bloom about July or August, and these burning up or opening but poorly, do not care to bloom again to any advantage, when the regular cool fall nights come.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Milk as a Remedial Agent.

Considerable has lately been said in medical journals concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. We notice an interesting article upon this subject, that lately appeared in the London *Milk Journal*, in which it is stated, on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Clark, that in the East Indies warm milk is used, to a great extent, as a specific for diarrhœa. A pint every twenty-four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholera, and dysentery. The milk should never be boiled, but only heated sufficiently to be agreeably warm, not too hot to drink. Milk which has been boiled is unfit for use.

This writer gives several instances to show the value of this simple substance in arresting this disease, among which is the following: He says: "It has never failed in curing me in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think, fifty times. I have also given it to a dying man, who had been subject to dysentery eight months, latterly accompanied by one continual diarrhœa, and it acted on him like a charm. In two days his diarrhœa was gone, in three weeks he became a hale, fat man; and, now nothing can hereafter occur that will ever shake his faith in hot milk."

A writer also communicates to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, a statement of the value of milk in twenty-six cases of typhoid fever, in every one of which its great value was apparent. It checks diarrhœa, and nourishes and cools the body. People suffering from diseases require food quite as much as those in health, and much more in certain diseases where there is a rapid waste of the system. Frequently all ordinary food, in certain diseases, is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient; but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished a food that in all diseases is beneficial—in some directly curative. Such food is mild.

The writer in the journal last quoted, Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the points above mentioned, viz: its actions in checking diarrhœa, its nourishing properties, and its action in cooling the body, says: "We believe that milk nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, and, in fine, is the *sine qua non* in typhoid fever."

We have also lately tested the value of milk in scarlet fever, and learn that it is now recommended by the medical faculty in all cases of this often distressing children's disease. Give all the milk the patient will take; even during the period of the greatest fever, it keeps up the strength of the patient, acts well upon the stomach, and in every way is a blessed thing in this sickness. Parents, remember it, and fear not to give it if your dear ones are afflicted with this disease. —*Household.*

Weeping Sophora of Japan.

As yet we do no know the full value of weeping trees not to show their full beauty of character till they have attained a considerable age. Who knows anything of a weeping beech who has seen only a young specimen recently planted? Why, it is passed as a mere curiosity. But give it a generation, and it becomes as picturesque as a gale-tossed ship. So it is with the weeping mountain elm. Some species, it is true, show their beauty from an early age; but the above named marked examples point to the probability that we cannot judge of the effect that will finally be produced by kinds obtained in recent years.

One of the most beautiful of all weeping trees is the weeping form of that fine tree, the Japanese sophora, *sophora Japonica pendula*. When well developed, it is attractive in winter or summer. It is rather a slow grower, its only fault, like the normal form, it would thrive well on dry soil.

As to the position suited for this tree, there is no fairer object for isolation in some quiet green bay of the pleasure ground or lawn. It should never be crowded up in a plantation of a shrubbery with a number of ordinary trees, which, if they do not rob it at the root or shade it at the top, will prevent its beauty from being seen.—*Scientific American.*

A Converted Swain.

"Fifteen years ago," said an old and observing farmer of our acquaintance, "Mr. Brown's farm was not commanded worth anything. A large part of it was swale and meadow (low land) bordering upon a large brook that ran through the farm, and as this was pastured it was poached up spring and fall from the cattle running over it, and as the feed it yielded was not sweet, cows did not produce much milk in the summer season. But the young man took charge of the farm and soon changed things round. The fields were turned out to pasture, and the low meadow taken into fields. By continued mowings the quality of the grasses in the meadow gradually improved, the ground became smooth and the yield of hay increased in bulk and never fell off in quantity during dry seasons. In consequence of this there was always on the farm a good yield of hay, and as the meadow never needed dressing, the manure made from it was applied in generous measure to the tillage land. Old Mr. Brown is dead, but his son has one of the very best farms in town, and all owing to the changed condition of what used to be called a swale." And who does not know of many similar instances in our State? Those who have land of this kind have the best farms—if rightly managed.—*Maine Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

A LITTLE GOOSEY.

The following exquisitely simple verses, from the pen of an "Unknown," will touch the heart of every father and mother:

The chill November day was done,
The working world home faring;
The wind came roaring through the streets
And set the gas lights flaring;
And dropping sadly and aimlessly
The sere and old leaves were flying;
When, mingled with the soughing wind,
I heard a small voice crying—

And shivering on the corner stood
A child of four or over;
No cloak or hat her small, soft arms
And wind-blown curls to cover.
Her dimpled face was stained with tears;
Her round, blue eyes ran over;
She cherished in her wee, cold hand
A bunch of faded clover;

And one hand round her treasure,
While she slipped in mine the other—
Half scared, half confidential, said,
"O, please, I want my mother!
Tell me your street and number, pet;
Don't cry—I'll take you to it."
Sobbing she answered, "I forget;
The organ made me do it."

"He came and played at Miller's steps;
The monkey took the money.
And so I followed down two street,
That monkey was so funny.
I've walked about a hundred hours.
From one street to another;
The monkey's gone, I've spotted my flowers;
O, please, I want my mother!"

"But what's your mother's name, and what
The street you took a minute."
"My mother's name is mamma dear—
The street—I can't begin it."
"But what is strange about the house,
Or new, not like the others?"
"I guess you mean my truckle-bed—
Mine and my little brother's.

"O dear! I ought to be at home
To help him say his prayers;
He's such a baby, he forgets,
And we are both such players—
And there's a bar between to keep
From pitching on each other,
For Harry rolls when he's asleep;
O dear! I want my mother!"

The sky grew stormy; people passed
All muffled, homeward farting;
"You'll have to spend the night with me,"
I said, at last, despairing.
I tied a kerchief round her neck—
"What ribbon's this, my bloss-om?"
"Why, don't you know?" she smilingly asked,
And drew it from her bosom.

A card with number, street and name:
My eyes astonished met it;
"For," said the little one, "you see
I might sometimes forget it;
And so I wear a little thing
That tells you all about it;
For mother says she's very sure
I would get lost without it."

A TOWN THAT RAISES JUDGES.

Old Lyme, the Birthplace of the New Chief Justice.

The selection of a Lyme man for Chief Justice of the United States suggests the names of some other judges who have lived or originated in that town. In 1780 Major General Samuel Holden Parsons was appointed by Gen. Washington first Judge of the Northwestern territory, a region extending from the Ohio to the Mississippi river. He had been one of the court which tried Major Andre. He was born and lived to middle age in Lyme, where his father, Rev. Jonathan Parsons, was the minister. His mother was Phebe Griswold, a sister of the first Governor of that name, at Lyme. One of her grandsons was Simon Greenleaf, the learned Dane professor of Law at Cambridge.

Mathews Griswold, while Lieutenant Governor, was ex-officio President of the Supreme Court of Errors. His two sons Matthew and Roger—the latter, perhaps, the ablest man the State ever produced—were at different times members of that court. Their sister Marian had a son Ebenezer Lane, who studied law with them at Lyme, married his cousin, a daughter of Roger, and became Chief Justice of Ohio. His son, William Griswold Lane, is now an able Judge, living at Sandusky. He married a daughter of the late Charles C. Griswold, and she now owns the beautiful family seat at Black Hall. Her sister, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, is mother of the Princess Cenci, at Rome. A daughter of Marian Griswold married Senator Foster, both of Judges of the Supreme Court. Charles Johnson McCurdy, late of the same Court, still lives at Lyme. His mother was Ursula Wolcott Griswold, granddaughter of the first and niece of the second Governor.

There also lived and died Henry Matson Waite, the late Chief Justice of this State. His mother was a Matson, sister of Gov. Buckingham's mother, who also went from Lyme. His wife was of the Selden family, which has produced so many eminent lawyers and judges. Morrison R Waite, the new Chief Justice, was born, bred, studied law and married there. His wife was a beautiful woman, and the family returned to spend the summer in the scenes of their early life. Their son, a promising young lawyer, has just married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Brainard, the minister of the parish. Judge Marvin Waite, who moved to New London, was the father of Hon. John Turner Waite, and not grandfather of the new Chief Justice, as seems to have been supposed.

The two great lawyers and judges, Samuel Lee Selden and Henry Rogers Selden of Rochester, went from Lyme. Henry was at the last election the Republican candidate for the Chief-justiceship of New York. The mother of Chief Justice Stephen Titus Hosmer was Lydia Lord Lyme, who was married there. The mother of Chief-Justice William L. Storrs, from whom he is said to have derived his talents, was a Champion, belonging to the distinguished family of that name which went from Lyme. Ephraim Kirby, the first reporter of judicial decisions in this country, married the daughter of a Lyme lawyer. Reynold Marvin, who settled in Litchfield and was king's attorney in the time of the colonies.—*New London Telegram.*

Marshal and Mme. Bazaine.

The Petit Marseillais relates in these terms the arrival of Mme. Bazaine at Cannes: "The lady reached her destination by the 5:30 fast train from Paris. She was accompanied by her two children, one of her relatives and two waiting maids. Very few persons knew of her coming, but the Special Commissary of the Nice Railway, was waiting for her at the Cannes Station. After alighting, Mme. Bazaine and her party immediately got into a car age and drove to the Croisette, where two boats conveyed them to the Island of Sainte Marguerite. As to the ex-Marshal he only goes out for two hours in the day, walking in the court belonging to his prison, under the surveillance of two keepers. His means are furnished by the boatman of the island, who is at the same time sutler of the troops. His guard is composed of ninety soldiers of the line and five jailors."

General Sherman and Family.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—

Mrs. General Sherman is a devout Catholic, as well as her daughters, Minnie and Lizzie. In her chamber is a *prie dieu*, much worn from constant use, and an altar on which are candles and crucifix. She is one of the most consistent women, whatever may be her belief, and her hand is open as day to melting charity. She always identifies herself with all progressive Christian movements for the benefit of the poor, the outcast, or the suffering. She lives about two miles from the centre of the of the town, on F street, but it is worth a two mile walk in a snow storm to receive the hearty warmth of welcome with which she always greets her friends. She stands near the door, a fat, round little body, with dark hair falling in two long curls each side of her bright but homely face. She has such a motherly way of holding a young girl's hand, and, after a few moments' conversation, saying: "Now go right into the other room where my daughters and the young people are, and you will be shown where the refreshment table is." And her refreshment table, by the way, is well laid and supplied. Miss Minnie has a pale, sweet, ununlike face, and is one of the few young ladies with sufficient independence and moral courage to wear her hair simply, without frizzing or fashionable get up, and to attend several parties in succession in the same unostentatious dress, because she chose to do so, and wants to see whether she could not enjoy herself as well as if arrayed in different garments on every occasion.

The General is an odd genius yet a great favorite with old and young. He is extravagantly fond of dancing, and some one wittily remarked: "He never steps lower than the back of a chair or higher than the chandelier." He is thoroughly ungraceful, but enters into the pastime with such relish and earnest enjoyment that one can excuse his walking half way up one's train, or in the height of his delight carrying the greater portion of one's prettiest flounce half way across the room, or, in the lancers for instance, persistently going the wrong way in the grand chain, thereby causing the most laughable confusion, and the entanglement of his lower proportions in the surrounding floating drapery of the ladies. His wife and daughters disapprove of round dancing, and he one day said to me: "I wish we had dancing at our houses—I like to see young people *shooting* around!"

Sahara Desert in the Past.

Dr. Zittel, the geologist, who accompanies the expedition of Rolfs in its researches through the Sahara, in the latest of his letters on the characteristics of that desert, establishes, with great clearness, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and by more than one distinct proof, the theory that it is the dried-up basin of a former shallow sea. The fine quartz sand, in particles never longer than the head of a pin, which forms at once the main feature and the danger of its surface, is not produced from any formation in or near it, and must have been carried to it by some foreign agency. The real surface of the desert is a bare, dry, chalk plateau, at first examination resembling that of the Swabian Alps, but in reality of a much more recent origin. Above it rise here and there the isolated peaks, called by the Arabs "witnesses," which are of a later chalk again. The tops of these, where several are visible, are invariably in a plane, showing that they are the fragments of an ancient surface, the intervening spaces of which have been washed away. If the question be asked by what, there being no ground whatever for supposing torrents or glacial action, the answer can only be by the constant beating on it of waves dissolving the softer portions. But a more interesting point to many geologists will be Dr. Zittel's comments on the splinters of flints which are produced in great quantities round certain peaks by the cutting process of the alternate light dews and frosts which the expedition has found to be common in the winter nights in the Sahara. These fragments lie around in profusion, and to a careless observer, might appear not unlike some of the ruder flint chips of the first part of the stone age. But Dr. Zittel, who has made a study of the latter, took pains to examine some thousands of these natural chippings of flint, and found but a single one which an experienced eye could take to resemble those which have attracted so much notice in Europe. Hence, he concludes that the Sahara flints afford a fresh and very strong indirect proof of the production of the others by the human agency to which science has already assigned them.

Tweed's Prison Life.

The number of curiosity seekers who have visited the prison on Blackwell's island to have a look at ex Boss Tweed has been so great that no one is allowed to visit him except his legal advisers and the members of his own family. Those persons, however, who come to the prison to visit friends who are in the hospital, sometimes see Tweed as he passes to and fro in the performance of his duties as assistant orderly of the hospital. These duties are not particularly arduous, as there is seldom a large number of prisoners on the sick list, but they are sometimes disagreeable and the service is as much as could be expected of a man of his age. He is obliged to rise at 6 o'clock, and from that time until the morning visit of the surgeon in charge, his time is occupied in cleaning up the hospital, making the beds, washing the patients (if there are any who are unable to perform their ablutions,) and in some cases renewing their bandages and dressing their sores or wounds. The surgeon in his morning round writes on a slate the directions to be observed during the day in the case of each patient, and it is part of the assistant orderly's duty to see that these are promptly and faithfully obeyed. After the visit of the surgeon there is little for him to do, and he spends most of his leisure time in reading books, of which he has a large number in his cell and in the hospital. His health has improved rapidly since he has been employed in the hospital, and the removal of his beard and mustache has rather improved his personal appearance, as it makes him look much younger than when he wore those irongray appendages.—*From the New York Graphic.*

A Chicago Stage Scene.

This is from the Chicago *Times*, of Saturday: "A rather queer scene was enacted in a Blue Island avenue 'bus on Thursday evening. A couple of ruffians persisted in puffing huge clouds of tobacco smoke in the faces of ladies in the stage. A gentleman took hold of the stub belonging to one of the fellows and pitched it out of the window. This was the signal for a row, and one of the roughs half pulled his shooter from his breeches pocket. A live young woman present, however, went him one better, for while he was fumbling about for his pistol, she presented and cocked a neat little revolver at his cranium, politely informing him that any further demonstration would lead to a decided unpleasantness. It was enough, and he and his fellow bully very quickly relieved the startled passengers of their presence."

MARCH.

In the snowing and the blowing,
In the cruel sleet,—
Little flowers begin their growing
Far beneath our feet.
Softly taps the spring and cheerily,—
"Darlings, are you here?"
Still they answer: "We are nearly,
Nearly ready, dear."

"Where is winter, with his snowing?
Tell us, Spring," they say;
Then she answers: "He is going,
Going on his way.
Poor old Winter does not love you,—
But his time is past;
Soon my birds shall sing above you,—
Set you free at last!"

King Koffee at Home.

There have lately appeared in the London newspapers several interesting letters from the Gold Coast. One describes the arrival at the British camp of a Mr. Kuhne, who was captured by the Ashantees in 1869, and since then detained at Coomassie. He was sent by the King with a letter to Sir Garnet Wolseley. When it was known that he was on his way a hammock was sent for his use. "He lay therein," writes the correspondent, "looking deathly." A number of officers, standing on the lofty bank above the bridge, took off their hats and welcomed the prisoner. He smiled feebly, and indeed the poor man appears to be unable to enjoy his deliverance. Mr. Kuhne knows nothing of the King's intention toward the other prisoners, Mr. Ramseyer, who has a wife and two children, and a French trader, Bonnat. He said they had been fairly treated according to Ashantee views; but his own allowance, for himself and two servants, was but $5.50—£1. 0s. 3d.,—each for forty days. This barely sufficed for food. His clothes, on coming in, were scarcely fit to be so called. For eighteen months no word of news had reached the captives, up to that date they were allowed to receive the Daily Telegraph. They made furniture and built houses for the King, who has material reasons for regretting the necessity of giving them up. No objection was made to their preaching; all members of the Basle mission preach, even though not ordained, and they receive respectful attention from the audience; but Mr. Kuhne has no hope that their exertions produced any serious effect. He thinks the King would have interfered at once had there been a prospect of conversion.

The people listened in mere astonishment that white men should be able to speak their own language. Some said, "The words were good," but went no further. The missionaries and their French comrades were much harrassed by sneaking delegations of the Fantee slaves who abound in Coomassie. These to curry favor with the King, by professions of care for his safety, told him all sorts of foolish lies—as that the white men were building his new palace with wet bricks, so that it might fall and crush him. Koffee, however, has too much judgment to credit their false reports. He appears to be a king of sense. No affair of state was ever discussed in presence of the prisoners, nor of any other person not a member of the council. For this reason, Mr. Kuhne has small information to give.

Monument to Prof. Agassiz.

The Agassiz Memorial Committee has issued an appeal in aid of the memorial which it is proposed to erect to his memory. The plan contemplates the permanent endowment of Prof. Agassiz's most important work, in regard to which the Committee say: "The Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, is an independent establishment, governed by a faculty of its own. It was founded fifteen years ago by Agassiz and has grown to its present large proportions under his hand. In connection with it is the newly-established school of experimental zoology on the Island of Penikese, endowed by Mr. Anderson, of New York. The system of instruction has the widest character, and includes elementary teaching, as well as the highest investigations. The exhibition rooms are free to the public. Large sums have already been expended in bringing this national museum to its present condition. Its collections in several branches are superior to the British Museum or the Garden of Plants. To make such an establishment useful, it must have a large building and a considerable annual income for the payment of professors and assistants. To perfect the grand plan conceived by Agassiz will require at least $800,000, of which about one-third would be used in enlarging the building, and two thirds would be funded. The subscriptions to the memorial now amount to nearly $85,000. The committee desire to state that the smallest subscriptions from the less affluent will be as welcome as the largest from the wealthier, and will be most gratefully received. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Sebastian B. Schlesinger, No. 6 Oliver street, Boston.

A Visit to Garibaldi.

A correspondent of the *News Freie Presse* writing on the 19th ult., says that during the preceding week a caravan of 95 Englishmen arrived at Caprera to pay a visit to Garibaldi. The General was ill, and he received only two of the gentlemen, to whom he expressed his thanks for the sympathy and esteem manifested by them. The correspondent adds that before Garibaldi came to Caprera, it rarely happened that ships stopped at the island, while during the past three years no fewer than 150 steamers have stopped there. Four Neapolitan vessels have been named after the General, and since 1871 he has been presented, chiefly by Americans, with agricultural implements of the value of 14,000 to 16,000 lire. He has also received other presents, consisting of money, jewelry, etc., to the value of about 1,000,000 lire, but he has returned them all to the senders. Garibaldi is honorary citizen of 80 towns, villages and districts; and honorary president of 120 societies; he has 21 swords of honor, eleven of which have been sent him from abroad, and since 1871 he has received upwards of 5,000 addresses of sympathy from various quarters. The Island of Caprera brings in to the General a net income of about 3,000 lire.

Death of a Veteran Telegrapher.

Samuel Potter, a pioneer in telegraphy, who died recently in Albion, in this State, was one of the first Superintendents of the New York, Albany and Buffalo telegraph line. He was an expert operator, and the first to lay aside the old paper rolls and read by sound. He assisted Professor Morse in his experiments while he was perfecting his invention, and was directly interested in the construction of most of the early lines of telegraph in this country and Canada. He was the originator of the marine telegraph from New York to Sandy Hook, by which foreign news was formerly transmitted on the arrival of steamers. He has also in later years taken a leading part in the opening of offices in the Northern and Western States. He built the first line from Chicago to Omaha across the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, and large portions of the Atlantic and Pacific lines. The perfection of the present system of telegraphs is due not a little to his energy and perseverance.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

A woman in Douglass county, Oregon, has been married nine times, has eight husbands living, lives with none of them, and has a daughter twenty-three years old who is now living with her third husband.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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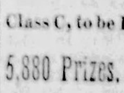
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Locke's

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Receipts from customs for the present month are not below the corresponding period last year. It is the opinion of the Treasury officials that the customs have recovered from the effects of the fall panic.

One hundred and twenty men were discharged from the Navy Yard on the 16th, and 600 from the Norfolk Navy Yard, Saturday. Money will not be available for the full resumption of work until July 1st.

B. F. Butler, before leaving for Boston, made no concealment of the fact that he favors Dawes for the Senate.

The House Committee on Postoffices have decided in sub committee to discover whether the Postoffice Department is sending its own mail matter free.

The Senate Postoffice Committee oppose extending the money order system. There are now three thousand and sixty-nine money order offices; of these, three hundred and ninety-two did not issue last year, an average of more than fifty orders in a quarter, and paid less than twenty.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on the 17th, perfected their bill for a reduction of the army. It is proposed to cut off five regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry; this to be done gradually by the first of January, 1875. The number of enlisted men to be 25,000. Such officers as may resign before that time are to receive a year's pay. The army, according to the bill, will consist of 20 regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry, and four of artillery. The offices of Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster, and one Major in all of the cavalry and artillery regiments, are abolished. The permanent staff is reduced in the several corps and provision made for filling the lower grades from the line. The Engineer and Medical Corps, Bureau of Military Justice, and Pay Department, are excepted from details. Detailed staff officers are to serve four years, the object being to select the best material for staff duty, and promotion. Promotion in all branches is to be opened. Regiments are to be consolidated and officers assigned to staff or line duties, or if unworthy are to be mustered out by a Board. Those of over 30 years' service thus put out are to go on the retired list. No officer is to go out or be put out by reason of mere reduction of force, but to continue in the service unless he resigns or is removed by the Board. Provision is made for the payment of troops by orders at convenient posts as pensions are now paid.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on the 18th, the Ten Hour bill passed, to be engrossed, by a vote of 19 to 18. An effort will be made to reconsider this vote.

Commissioner of Pensions, Baker, has presented to the Speaker of the House his official reply to the recent charges made against him. He asserts that the parties concerned in the assault upon him were dismissed from his office for either wilful neglect of duty or nefarious conduct. He gives full and specific answers to the charges, asserting their falsity, and makes an argument with regard to the injustice as well as the demoralizing effect upon the public service of permitting public officers to be arraigned by discharged clerks and others without the support either of competent testimony or responsible names.

Miss Ada C. Sweet, who was nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Pension Agent, vice Blakely, resigned, is the daughter of the late Gen. B. J. Sweet, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President has heretofore declined to appoint ladies to responsible disbursing positions; but the abilities of Miss Sweet in the administration of the Chicago office while her father was Pension Agent, induced the President to make the exception in her favor. The Senate confirmed the nomination without the usual reference to Committee.

The records of the Hurtt court martial case, called for by the House, are in the War Department. The order dismissing Captain Hurtt was issued June 17th, 1864. The Secretary of War was directed a few days ago to send copies of the entire proceedings to the House. It will take one or two months to copy the papers. No document or valuable papers have been abstracted from the War Department records.

The Treasury Department has decided to acquiesce in the decision of the United States Circuit Court at New York, that the wool act of March 2d, 1867 was not signed by the President, and therefore not law until March 4 h. This will involve the refunding of duties paid on wool and woolen goods imported on March 2d and 3d, 1867.

The Senate Committee on Finance held a special meeting on the 21st, at which a compromise financial measure was agreed upon to be reported to the Senate last Monday. The bill will fix the amount of greenback circulation of $382,000,000, thus legalizing the re-issue of that portion of the $44,000,000 legal tender reserve which is now outstanding, and making it a part of the permanent circulation. The amount that has been re-issued and which is now outstanding is something over $26,000,000. The bill will authorize free banking on the national banking system, but will contain a requirement that legal tender notes shall be retired from circulation proportionally as new National Bank notes are issued. This latter provision is regarded as a measure of contraction; but the preceding authorization for the keeping in circulation the $26,000,000 legal tenders that have been re-issued from the reserve, is considered a sustained victory for the advocates for the increase in the volume of currency, who, it is understood, will claim in the Senate that the principle having been thus admitted as regards a portion of the $44,000,000 reserve, the whole should be accordingly placed in circulation.

President Grant, on Saturday, in conversation with a leading Western Republican Senator, said the statements in a Washington special dispatch to a New York paper, published Saturday morning, that any negotiation tending to inflation must run the gauntlet of his veto, was wholly without foundation; that he had conversed with no one on the subject at all; and that if he were himself a member of Congress he should regard the intimation of a veto in advance of legislation as an unbecoming threat by the Executive, and should resent it.

Frederick Douglass has been elected President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, of Washington, which has branches in nearly all Southern States. Dr. C. B. Purvis, another colored man, has been chosen Vice President. Forty out of 70 clerks employed are colored. The new board of management has stated to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, that it is their desire to make the Bank an institution exclusively for colored people, and one which they would regard as their own.

Judge Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, died Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, at his residence in Washington, of tumor in the stomach. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next.

Receipts from internal revenue have diminished within the past two weeks, especially in the districts in Ohio and Indiana, attributed to the woman's crusade now in progress. Another cause is the uncertainty throughout the country as to what action Congress will take in regard to finance and taxation, the effect of which is that trade is carried on upon a limited scale.

The mails have been suspended by votes of 153 to 34, and the $400,000,000 bill is now before the House. The bill reported by Senator Sherman from the Senate Finance Committee to-day fixes a minimum limit of greenback circulation at $382,000,000 and authorizes free banking under the present system, provided that for every one million new national bank notes issued there shall be retired seven hundred thousand dollars of greenbacks until the total amount outstanding, of the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $300,000,000.

THE EAST.

A circular has been issued in behalf of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, explaining a plan of the permanent organization of the total abstinence force, and calling upon societies in all quarters to connect themselves with this Union. It is proposed to retain the temperance society under the supervision of the boards of the church.

The appropriation of Buffalo harbor, for the benefit of western grain steamers, has been cut down from $675,000 to $100,000. Western members will endeavor to secure an increase.

The President of the Treasury Department has prepared a statement of the fines, penalties, and forfeitures in New York, from November 30th to March 1st. The proceeds are stated at $195,246; duties, $4,978; expenses, $7,027; net amount converted into Treasury, $183,241. The Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of New York, each received of the amount thus far distributed, $1,439. Jayne is mentioned in one case involving $48,491, but his claim to a moiety is contested.

Ticket agents on the Erie Railway have for a long time suspected that a system of fraud was practiced by conductors, by which the Company was losing large sums, and last week three conductors of the Delaware division and three residents of Port Jarvis were arrested and put under bonds on suspicion of being implicated. It is said that the practice has been for certain conductors to return without punching a portion of tickets collected by them, and to deliver them to persons outside, who sold them to be used again.

At Boston, Mass., the contest for Sumner's successor is narrowing. The principal candidates are now conceded to be Dawes, Adams, Hoar and Banks. It is thought the Democrats, who have 75 votes of the 280, will unite on the Liberal Republican.

The steamship City of Pekin, for the Pacific Mail Steamship company, was successfully launched at Chester, Pa., on the 18th inst., in the presence of a very large number of people, including Congressmen and representatives of the mercantile interest. As the vessel touched the water, she was greeted by the cheers of the people, screams of the steamboat whistles, music of the several bands on steamboats, and a salute of guns on the wharf. The City of Pekin is the largest vessel ever built in the United States.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade has adopted a resolution recommended that fixed salaries be substituted for moieties in payment of Government officers, and that all persons accused of violations of the revenue laws should be brought to trial.

Dr. J. G. Holland has published a reply to the recent circular of Archbishop Purcell on the present temperance movement among the women. He says: "What in God's dear name was there left them to do but what they are doing, and what you condemn? The whole business has been left to God and the women, and the latter are praying in churches and streets and pushing on this divine and peaceful crusade because the men of America have failed to do their duty. Shall a Christian man in his station, high or low, lift his voice against them?" The scripture quotations of the Archbishop are answered by other quotations, and with the remark that when no account is taken of the circumstances under which each separate passage was written, it is easy to sustain almost any proposition by it. In the concluding paragraph of the reply, Dr. Holland says to the Bishop: "I tremble to think of the stumbling block which you in your circular have placed before the tempted, and there is not a whiskey mill in the Union which does not stand firmer on its foundations in consequence of it; there is not a whiskey seller in the country who does not approve of it, or feel easier in his business because of it; there are no clergymen who indulge in wine to the destruction of his influence as a temperance man, who does not see in it his justification; there is no young man just beginning a course of dissipation who does not feel his downward steps the easier for it. All those who respect and revere the temperate practices of your life are grieved by it; you have made a mistake which can hardly be rectified in a life time; you have given strength to the forces organized against national purity and morality."

At Washington, it having been stated that the British claimants under the Washington treaty are about to represent to Parliament that the Washington treaty was violated and the award is consequently void for the reason that the British claimants were not permitted to be heard by counsel, R. H. Hale, counsel for the United States, says that the claimants can have no case; that the treaty provided that the Government's only should be heard by counsel, which was done.

Rev. Dr. Portèus started his new church Sunday in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. In his sermon he said he placed himself before the American public only as a plain man of common sense; he stood before them as a Church of England clergyman, having never declined allegiance to her or broken away from the church. In his own country the church grants him great liberty, and he should take the same liberty here as he would on the other side of the water.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the pastors' meeting a week since, yesterday was devoted in nearly all the churches to the subject of temperance. The sermons delivered during the day differed considerably in the mode of discussing what constitutes true temperance.

THE WEST.

The California Senate has passed the Compulsory Education bill. The Governor has approved the bill providing for a training ship for boys in San Francisco harbor. Application will now be made to the Federal Government for a suitable vessel.

The social evil question came up again in the Missouri State Senate Wednesday afternoon, on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the repeal bill was defeated last week. The motion to reconsider was carried, and the bill then passed by 19 to 10. It is said the bill will pass the House by a large majority.

The Ohio State Board of Centennial Managers met on Wednesday morning and organized by electing R. P. Ranney President, and S. H. Putman, Private Secretary to Gov. Allen, Temporary Secretary. In view of the fact that it was not yet definitely settled what the character of the exposition is to be, it was decided to correspond with the Director, Gen. Goshorn, before transacting any business. The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The Ohio State Journal publishes a letter from ex Governor Dennison relative to the Hurtt transaction. Dennison said he recommended Hurtt's appointment on the recommendation of experienced business men of the highest integrity; that he never knew of his being derelict while in the discharge of his official duties; that he does not remember recommending Hurtt's promotion to displace Captain Dickerson, but if he did it, it was because he believed him to be a better man for the place than Dickerson, and for no personal interest in Hurtt; that he knew nothing of the court martial, or trial of Hurtt, nor had any knowledge of the causes which led to the suspension of the first court martial, or transfer of Captain McLean to the Pacific Coast; and that he has no recollection of having had a conversation with the Secretary of State or General Meade, or with any officer or person connected with the Government in regard to Hurtt or Dickerson.

The remaining features of the report of Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the pork question, are published. From this it appears that the aggregate decrease in weight this winter in the West is 8.56 per cent.; decrease in the average gross weight, 7.33 per cent. Whole number of barrels of mess pork made, 423,000, compared with 346,000 the preceding year; prime mess, 47,000, compared with 31,000; clear, 7,500, compared with 9,000; rump, 13,000, compared with 17,000. Relation of lard to gross weight, 13.23 per cent. Packing from March 1st to November 1st, 1873, 1,038,106. Average gross weight of hogs, 229.15 pounds.

The receipts of hogs in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore aggregate, from March to November 1st of last year, 2,246,761, an increase over the preceding summer of 149,331; receipts this winter at these four cities, 1,649,892, an increase of 135,652.

At San Francisco, the Governor has approved the local option liquor bill.

The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Indianapolis, broke out about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, in the new four story block of buildings, known as the Mercantile Row, on Pennsylvania street, between Market and Ohio. The Mercantile Row, consisting of six store rooms, almost completed, was entirely destroyed. From the Mercantile Block, the fire extended across the street to the Sheet's Block, on the corner of Ohio and Pennsylvania streets. This was also a new block of 10 large store rooms and a hotel above, almost ready for occupancy. The next building in the course of the fire was the Martindale Block, on the corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, of nine stores and a number of offices, which was entirely destroyed. From thence the fire continued to Shaffie's Livery stable, on Wabash street, and to several smaller buildings in the rear of Martindale's Block, all of which were destroyed. At half-past eight o'clock the fire was apparently under control, and will probably not extend any further. The correct amount of loss cannot be ascertained at present, but it is estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000.

THE SOUTH.

A Raleigh, North Carolina, dispatch says Bald Mountain in the western part of the State, is in a state of volcanic irruption, and that houses on the sides and at the base of the mountain have been thrown down. The inhabitants of the locality, terror stricken, are seeking safety in flight. A thin vapor rises from the top of the mountain, and low rumbling sounds are constantly heard.

A special from Salisbury, North Carolina, says: A report from a scientific source states that the internal noises heard in Bald Mountain resemble those heard in Mount Etna, preparatory to the volcanic eruption throughout the entire country, and for a distance of 16 miles, extending into adjoining countries. These sounds are not only heard but trembling and reverberation of the earth is perceptibly felt. No signs of fire or lava have yet been discovered.

Telegraphic advices from North Carolina state that indications of volcanic eruptions are still apparent. The telegraphic operator at Salisbury reports that the movement of the earth is so great as to move the operating table.

At New Orleans, La., March 23d the Union printers all struck against reduction of wages. The proprietors offer fifty cents per thousand; printers demand sixty.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

There was a great crowd of people at Chiselhurst on the 16th inst., to celebrate the 18th anniversay of the birth of Louis Napoleon. Over 6,000 cards of admission were issued, and those to French citizens only. In the morning mass and thanksgiving services were held, after which the Duke of Padua addressed the Prince in the name of France, congratulating him upon having attained his majority. The Prince, in reply, returned thanks to his countrymen for the faithful remembrance of the late Emperor. In conclusion he said: "Despite the confidence imposed in the loyalty of McMahon, the irresistible current of public opinion was pronounced in favor of a plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested, and Camden House was gaily decorated. Among the prominent Frenchmen present were Olivier, Rather, and Duke de Grammont.

A meeting of Louisiana bond holders was held in London on the 18th inst., and resolutions were adopted denouncing the Funding bill passed at the late session of the Louisiana Legislature as arbitrary, unjust and injudicious, and calculated to shake the confidence in all American securities. The meeting resolved to take measures to resist the carrying into effect of the provisions of the bill.

At London, March 19th, Parliament re assembled and the Queen's speech was read. Her Majesty refers to the continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers, and alludes to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburg as a pledge of friendship between two great empires. Warm praise is given to the troops of the Ashantee expedition for their courage and endurance. Speaking of the famine in Bengal, the Queen says that the Governor General of India has been directed to spare no cost in his efforts to mitigate this terrible calamity.

Disraeli gave notice that the government would ask for an adjournment of the House from March 31 to April 13. He advised that a session be held on the 21st, and that next week be devoted to passing bills of supply. He promised that the budget would be ready on the 16th of April.

An extraordinary rise in the Thames River on the 20th caused great damage. In Lambeth and Rotherhithe sewers burst and the floors of many houses were forced up, drowning several children and horses.

At Wapping the lower stories of houses were filled with water, and business on wharves was suspended. Numerous families were compelled to abandon their houses.

At Woolwich the fires in gun factories were extinguished and store sheds were flooded. Embankments have been erected to prevent a repetition of the inundation apprehended to-day.

Disraeli, on the 21st, refused to receive a deputation which came to ask for the release of the Fenians.

France.

M. DeKeratry was examined by the Committee of the Assembly on the 16th in relation to the charges preferred against M. Gambetta. He testified that Gambetta, while a member of the Government of National Defense, purposely refused arms to the Bretons; that they might suffer defeat and be unable later to fight the Committee, the rise of which was already anticipated.

Spain.

A decree has been promulgated establishing a National Bank, granting it a monopoly of the issue of bank notes, and compulsorily incorporating with it all other banks in the country. In return the new bank agrees to advance to the Government 125,000,000 pistoles.

Germany.

The report that Prince Frederick of Prussia is to make a tour of the world next summer is contradicted.

The Committee of the Reichstag has voted a second time against fixing the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000.

The Generals of the Army at present in Berlin waited in a body on the Emperor William on the 21st and congratulated him on reaching his 77th birthday. The Emperor, in the course of his reply, referred to the crisis which was hanging over the Army, and declared that he was determined to maintain its strength, and thereby ensure the peace of Europe.

Austra.

The appointment of Baron Schwartz Penbarn, to be Austrian Minister at Washington, is gazetted.

India.

In the Tierhoot district one hundred thousand persons, all in an emaciated condition, have made application for relief within the last ten days.

Japan.

The Japan Gazette of Feb. 23, contains the following: On the 29th of January the Empress received the wives and families of the English, United States and Belgian ministers.

The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax equally with his subjects. He will pay about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Kido, one of the foreign embassadors, has been appointed Minister of Education.

The government is making very strenuous efforts to put down the rebellion of Samanral, but many of the military have thrown down their arms and refused to fight their countrymen.

The Gazette says the people need have no fears for the safety of friends in Japan, nor for the financial condition of the country.

Ernomoto has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Iawakura has nearly recovered.

The Samouras of Saga Ken Hizen have assembled in the temples, demanding that an expedition be sent to Corea. Their number is constantly increasing. On the night of the first of February they went to the bank of Ono, in Fukarka, and used such violence that all the clerks fled away.

The registration of the people has been disregarded for a long time, but it has now been accurately accomplished, and the census shows the population of the Empire to be 331,100,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of Yokahama strongly recommended an order for storing petroleum a safe distance from the city, but the Government had taken no action on the matter.

O. Kurbu has gone to the South as a Commissioner from Mikado to the disaffected people there, taking a strong force of marines; the infantry refusing to go. These refusals of the soldiers to obey orders, shows a very strong spirit of rebellion.

The work of constructing a telegraph line northward, is progressing favorably.

The revision of the Japanese treaties makes but little progress. Notes have passed between foreign ministers and the Japanese Government, but the latter are using all their endeavors to have extra territory jurisdiction abolished, which point, the representation having been instructed by their respective governments, resused to concede. Negotiations may be said, at present, to be in a dead lock.

It is said the Budget for 1874, prepared by the Minister of Finance, shows a very favorable state of the national finances.

The department has presented an earnest protest against the future regulation of the tariff by treaties.

Toward the last of January $125,000 was paid to each of the three foreign representatives who had announced a determination to extort the balance of the Simoneski idemnity in case of certain commercial and other concessions shall not be granted by the Japanese. These instalments were for England, France and Holland. No part of the amount due to the United States was offered.

Sandwich Islands.

In the Sandwich Islands Prince Kalakena has been elected King of Hawaii, to succeed Lunalilo. There was a serious riot threatened at Honolulu when the election of Kalakena was made known. The mob attacked the Court House, but a detachment of men from the U. S. Steamer Tuscarara and other war vessels landed and quiet was soon restored. No bloodshed was reported.

St. Patrick's day was appropriately celebrated in all the towns and cities on the coast.

Cuba.

Dispatches of the 19th say: From private advices received from Havana, under date of March 11th, the Cuban merchants in New York have learned that the Commission De la Denda has been engaged in the examination of the affairs of the Spanish Bank, and have ascertained that that institution has issued $104,000,000 in paper currency, instead of $60,000,000, which the bank had acknowledged in their public statement, and that their capital is only $60,000,000; farther that the basis for this over issue has been a loan to the Captain General of less than $50,000,000 in paper currency without specie to back up the notes. In addition a very large quantity of counterfeit bills has been discovered. Many persons are exchanging their currency for real estate and buildings; the owners of paper money being far more anxious to have property in buildings than to hold any quantity of depreciating currency.

The Diario and Vos de Cuba deny that Captain General Jovellar has forwarded his resignation to Spain since the present government came into power. The people comment upon the coming of General Concancha, and the manner of his appointment.

Mexico.

A fearful outrage was perpetrated by a mob at Ahuahuicon, in the State of Jalisco, last Sunday. In the morning a priest delivered an incendiary sermon, in the course of which he advocated the extermination of the Protestants. This so excited his hearers that an armed mob of 200 persons gathered in the evening and proceeded to the residence of Rev. John Stevens, a Congregational minister sent out by the Boston Board of Foreign Missions. With cries of "Long live the priests!" they broke into the house, and seizing the clergyman, smashed his head to a jelly and cacopped his body into pieces. They afterwards sacked the house, and carried off everything of value. After much delay, the riot was suppressed by the local authorities. The Government has sent a detachment of troops to the place. A rigid investigation has been set on foot, and orders have been issued for the arrest of all priests in Ahuahuicon and the neighboring town of Teshitan.

A mob in Saguayo, acting under similar religious frenzy, attacked the small garrison of the town, burned the public archives, and pillaged the houses of the authorities.

A Catholic mob on the night of March 7th, attacked a Protestant Chapel in Cucula, smashed the windows and furniture, destroyed the Bibles and stoned the pastor, the Rev. Antonio Corral.

☞ The contractionists want the Government to cease the issue of paper currency and throw the whole currency supply back upon the Wild-Cat systems prevalent prior to the war. Do the people want that? We think not.

THE TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

What is being Done in Some Larger Cities.

The temperance prayer meetings in Wheeling, still continue daily, with increasing enthusiasm. The ladies have decided to visit the City Council, and endeavor to prevent their granting any liquor licenses after May 1st.

The ladies' Committee of thirty is busily engaged in canvassing the city of Lafayette with various pledges; but so far with poor success. A Committee of four ladies waited upon the City Council at its last meeting, and presented petitions praying for the enforcement of the temperance law, but the city authorities courteously received and filed, but was honored with no further attention.

Notwithstanding the failure of the temperance women in Chicago Tuesday night to secure the repeal of the Sunday ordinance by the City Council, and their brutal treatment by the street mob, they declare their intention of carrying on the fight, and called mass meetings on Wednesday and Thursday night.

The crusaders of Columbus observed about the usual programme on the 20th, except that Friday afternoon about 125 ladies formed in procession at the First Presbyterian Church, and marched to the State House, taking possession of the rotunda. For nearly an hour they sang and prayed there. Scores of members of the General Assembly and attaches of the State House left their places of business, and with many spectators, formed a circle around the praying band as the ladies knelt in prayer. All but few of the hats of the spectators were removed, and perfect quiet was observed. The peculiar construction of the State House makes echo abundant, and those members who did not see fit to leave their seats were obliged to listen to at least the echoes of the songs and prayers until the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses were ordered to close the doors. At the close of the meeting the procession reformed and marched back to the Church by way of High street, singing as they walked.

The Temperance League of St. Louis have inaugurated a series of temperance meetings at Masonic Hall. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, several hundred persons, principally women, were present. Rev. S. Peterson, pastor of the Mayflower Church, and who participated some time ago in the temperance movement in Ohio and Iowa, made a speech in which he gave much good advice to the temperance people, and urged harmony and directness of action. Rev. John H. Aughey, President of the League, and several other gentlemen, made remarks. Robert A. Watts said the ministers of this city did not come up to the work as they ought to, only a comparatively few of them having signified the intention to join the movement. He wanted lawyers to be invited to attend the meetings, and stand ready to speak for the cause. On call, another meeting is to be held Friday night.

A committee of ladies waited upon Mayor Colvin, of Chicago, and endeavored to persuade him to veto the ordinance passed by the City Council on Monday night, allowing saloons to be kept open on Sundays. The Mayor received the ladies with the greatest politeness, but firmly declined to veto the ordinance, saying that the repeal of the ordinance closing saloons on the Sabbath was one of the main issues upon which he was elected; that he had pledged himself repeatedly during the canvass to use his influence for such repeal, and could not now honorably repudiate those promises.

The Deputy Mayors of Pittsburgh and Alleghany City have issued orders to the police force requiring them to enforce a strict observation of the Sunday liquor law, requiring all saloons, candy and cigar stores to be closed on Sunday; also the law requiring drinking saloons to close at 12 o'clock every night. Police men failing to obey this order will be discharged at once, and not be reinseated.

A committee of ladies of the Temperance Union waited on the Board of Excise Commissioners of Buffalo on the 18th, with a request that all liquor saloon licenses be revoked. The Commissioners answered that they now had control of the saloons, and that their condition would be much worse if the licenses were abolished. The interview is not likely to result in a change of the present system.

At Leavenworth the temperance movement is becoming more active. The ladies have visited two or more saloons every day this week. A visit was made to the Continental Hotel, where they were refused admission, but held a prayer meeting on the sidewalk. At a German beer saloon they were annoyed and jeered by an immense crowd, but no violence was used. The ladies formed in line in front of the bar to prevent selling while the meeting proceeded. As there were only twenty-two of hem, the bar was too long, and beer was dispensed vigorously along the counter. At a mass meeting a large crowd was present. Jennison, a noted gambler and saloon-keeper, addressed the crowd, arguing in favor of intemperance and against tetotalism. He favored going to the fountain head and electing temperance officials to high places, Congress, &c. He spoke bitterly against the United States Collector, who recently made a strong temperance speech, claiming that the Collector made his living by signing United States stamps with the blood of widows and orphans of drunkards.

Notwithstanding the rude treatment they received on Thursday, the ladies of Cleveland came out on Friday in still greater numbers than before to renew the crusade against the saloons. On the East side all passed off quietly. A number of saloons on Garden street were visited; the ladies being everywhere kindly received. On the West Side a band visited a number of saloons on Detroit street; they were under the protection of the police and were not molested. Another party of ladies assembled at the Lorraine Street Church to pray for the success of the movement. A large crowd assembled in front of the building, and as the ladies were leaving for their homes, they were hooted and jeered at by the excited mob. The police, assisted by a number of gentlemen present, escorted the ladies to a place of safety. A policeman attempted to arrest one of the crowd of roughs, and a fight was started, in which the police were obliged to use their clubs, which they did with good effect, making several arrests. The streets were crowded with excited Germans, and a riot at one time was imminent, but the arrival of reinforcements from Police headquarters put matters in a better shape. During the excitement the German brewers organized a procession composed of lager beer wagons loaded with beer kegs, on which sat a large number of men drinking beer as they moved through the streets.

The Hon. Charles A. Otis, Mayor of Cleveland, issued a proclamation Friday evening, in which he calls upon all citizens to abstain from all such assemblages on the streets of the city as will tend to disturb the peace of the community, as such assemblages are in direct violation of the provisions of an ordinance of the city. The Mayor warns all persons disorderly disposed that any breach of the peace will be followed by the punishment of the offenders, and that it will be at their own peril that they attempt to molest citizens in the orderly exercise of lawful rights, whether in the streets or elsewhere. The police authorities are ordered to see that the purpose of the proclamation is accomplished, and any aid required will be promptly given them. It is impossible to say what course the ladies will now pursue, as the proclamation applies equally as much to them as to the crowd that has followed them around.

Rev. George A. Hall, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. William Stickney, President of the Woman Christian Association, call upon the people of Washington to observe the coming week as a week of special prayer for the blessing of God upon all legitimate efforts for the suppression of intemperance. Public exercises will be held in Lincoln Hall throughout the week, and be conducted by the clergymen of the various Protestant denominations.

The first earnest work of a temperance crusade was inaugurated at Fort Scott on Friday night, by the visit of about a dozen ladies to the saloon of Deacon Waynard, where free lunch was advertised from ten to twelve o'clock. The ladies took with them 21 ragged and hungry little ones, children of drunken parents, to give them the benefit of the lunch. The proprietor of the saloon received the ladies and ragged little ones courteously, and the lunch was spread and the little ones pitched in, doing it ample justice.—A large crowd of spectators filled the saloon. They were generally respectable in their demeanor, though there was some blasphemous talk, and a constant demand on the bar for drinks. After the children were well filled, the ladies knelt and a fervent prayer was offered by the leader of the band. After prayer the ladies sent the children outside the door of the saloon, and themselves filed through the crowd out of the front entrance. The deacon did the honors of the occasion graciously, and invited the ladies to call again and bring the children when they got hungry. The ladies were all of the highest respectability.

An immense mass meeting in favor of the temperance cause was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Friday night. The proceedings were conducted by the ladies. Addresses were made by several ladies and gentlemen, and it was resolved not to continue the work. It was resolved not to patronize the grocery stores where liquors were sold, and the question of visiting saloons was urged upon the Union. Another meeting will be held on Thursday next, in Alleghany City. Meantime the Union will again meet and make further arrangements for the campaign.

Another mass meeting of the temperance ladies was held at the Clark Street Methodist Church Chicago, Sunday night. Speeches were made by a number of prominent workers in the temperance cause, all of whom express the greatest faith in the prayer movement, believing it destined to work greater reformation than any plan ever before adopted. A new feature of the prayer movement was inaugurated last night. In the West Division a band of some 10 or 12 grave men were holding services, consisting of prayer, reading of the Scriptures, singing, and exhorting in a billiard hall, the proprietor of which suspended business for an hour, so the Evangelists should not be interfered with.

The temperance crusade was marked in New York, on Sunday, by meetings in many Churches throughout the city. At the Church of the Strangers addresses were delivered by A. T. McMullen, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Smith, and others. At the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church a temperance prayer meeting was held under the auspices of the pastor, Rev. W. H. Boole, and at the Forsyth Street M. E. Church another meeting, conducted by Rev. J. W. Bumhart, of Burlington, Iowa.

Another immense temperance mass meeting was held at Dowling Hall, Terre Haute, on Sunday night. The interest in the subject grows more intense. An organization of the ladies was effected on Saturday, and another meeting will be held, when a plan of action will be adopted. Most of the Churches were closed Sunday night to enable the congregations to attend the mass meeting.

A temperance meeting was held in a theatre in Jersey City Sunday night, which was crowded to excess. Many ladies were present. Speeches were made by clergymen, ladies and others. The feeling was strongly in favor of the Ohio movement, but no definite course of action was decided upon.

The meeting at Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday night to express indignation at the German demonstration last Sunday against the Sunday laws, was the largest ever seen in that city. Two clergymen made addresses. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the open and organized resistance to the Sunday law by habitual violaters, supported by a large and formidable element of infidelity, inspires alarm for the permanency of the Christian Sabbath, and calling on all good citizens to forsake party affiliation and put it down.

The meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union in Pittsburgh, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, was one of the largest of the campaign. The interest in the movement is still increasing. A form of pledge was presented requiring physicians to prescribe liquors only when absolutely necessary, and druggists not to sell any liquors except upon the prescription of a responsible physician. After considerable discussion, the matter was laid over until the next meeting. A public mass meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church.

Operations were in Worcester were resumed by the praying bands Friday afternoon, and fourteen saloons visited, where prayers were offered and hymns sung. Large crowds followed the bands, and in one case became quite boisterous. No places were closed, and no proprietors signed the pledge.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

In answer to a call of the State Temperance Alliance, about 250 persons from various parts of the State met in Convention in the City Hall, Columbus, on the 18th inst. A permanent organization was effected by electing Raymond Burr, of Columbus, President; W. W. White, of Ayde, Secretary. No business of importance was transacted Wednesday.

At the afternoon session of the State Temperance Convention, the Committee on Business reported a resolution which requested the General Assembly to so amend the Adair Law that any citizen may make complaint and enter suit for the passage of a law proviging that any person found intoxicated shall be arrested and detained until he makes known where he obtained the liquor, and amendment of the laws so the furniture of the saloon, such as glasses, etc., shall be taken as prima facie evidence that there is unlawful sale; asking the Constitutional Convention to insert in the new Constitution a clause against license, but allowing the prohibition by acts of the General Assembly; favoring the appointment of a committee to inquire into the desirability of forming a State Temperance League. This report was the signal for an earnest contest between the majority of the delegates present and a few gentlemen prominently known as prohibitionists. The report of the committee was finally laid on the table. A resolution was then adopted declaring that as this Convention was called by request of on the advice of the temperance women of Ohio, or of the city of Columbus, it is improper for it to assume the protection or guardianship of them or the cause they are laboring to promote.

At the evening session a resolution was adopted heartily endorsing the woman's movement.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton quiet and ⅛c higher; 16¼c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet, steady and unchanged; receipts 11,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is firmer with a moderate inquiry; receipts 41,000 bu; sales 34,000 bu; 149@150c for No 2 Chicago; 153c for No 2 Milwaukee; 158c for No 1 do. Rye quiet. Corn is scarce and firmer; receipts 28,000 bu; sales 28,000 bu at 87@90c for new western mixed afloat; 90@91c for old do. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats firmer; receipts 13,000 bu; sales 7,000 bu at 62@64c for mixed western; 64@65½c for white. Pork is firm at $16 12½ for new mess. Cut Meats and Beef are firm. Lard heavy at 9¼@9 9-16c for steam and 9¾c for kettle. Whiskey 96½c. Sugar is unchanged. Petroleum—8¾c for crude and 14½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, March 24.—Flour: The market is without special feature, ruling very quiet, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine $4 50; Extra, $5 00 and Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00. Wheat—The market is dull and prices generally lower, with Amber nominally 147¾@148¾c without sales; for future delivery, seller June changed hands at 156c; Extra White Michigan in request at 155c, without sellers; No 1 White Michigan sold at 155c; No 2 White Michigan 144c; White Wabash inactive with No 2 nominally 153c and No 3 145c; No 1 Red Wabash last sold at 155c, but is for sale now at that figure without inquiry; No 2 Red Wabash very quiet at 145c; No 3 Red in better request at 134@ 32½c Rejected Red 130c. Amber Illinois and Spring Wheat were not on the market for sale. Corn—The market is very quiet, but prices are generally an improvement of those of a corresponding period last week, with high mixed corn 67@68c spot; 69@69½c seller May; 69@70c seller June; 70c seller July and 72c seller August; New High-mixed 62½c; Low-mixed Corn 65@65½c, the inside at the close; No Grade Corn, 64c; Damaged Corn, 59c; White and Yellow Corn were nominally 68@68½c for Regular and 69½@69¾c for New, without sales. Oats very dull and tending lower, with No 1 nominally 54½c; No 2, 48½c; Michigan, 50@50½c, and Rejected in request at 45½c, without sellers. Seeds in fair request and higher at $6 00 for medium Clover; $6 50 for mammoth, and $3 20 for Timothy. Pork, $16 for light and heavy mess, and $14 for butts and rumps. Lard, 8¾@8¾c for prime in kegs and tbls. Tallow 6¾@6¾c for mutton and beef. Butter—35@36c for fresh roll. Potatoes, 120c for Peach Blows and 100@110c for other grades. Dried apples, 10¾@11c. Mill feed—$20@21 for bran $21@23 for shorts, $25 for fine middlings, and $25 for corn meal per ton. White beans, 160@175c for large and 190c for small per bushel. Poultry—11@12c for turkeys and 9@10c for chickens dressed per lb. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Eggs—12½@13½c for fresh in shipping order. Hides—untrimmed, 6¾c; trimmed, 7c; calf skins, 10c; dry salted hides, 13c; flint, 14c; kips, 14@16c; calf, 18@20c; sheep pelts, 5@150c. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $3 00@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $6 50; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $300; Whitewood, $4@25; Ash lumber, $2@25; Butternut, $10@$45; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $45; Walnut timber, 4c.

OSWEGO, March 21—Wheat quiet: No 2 Milwaukee, 156c. Corn dull at 80c. Barley dull and lower; Canada, 180c.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Wheat generally dull and nominally unchanged. Corn, sales of 8 cars new on track at 76c.

MILWAUKEE, March 23—10:25 A. M.—Wheat steady; No. 1, 147c; No. 2, 122c cash; 122½c seller April; 126½c seller May. Receipts, 30,000 bu; shipments, 39,000 bu.

DETROIT, March 23.—Wheat quiet and barely steady; extra, 161c; No 1 white 154½c; No 1 amber 145c bid; 147c asked. Corn held higher —no sales. Oats and Barley neglected. Clover Seed at $5 80.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady. Oats steady at 52@58c. Cotton firm at 15¾c. Whiskey firm at 91c.